

# textile

SEPTEMBER 15, 1946

# bulletin

An analysis of the steady financial and physical development of Burlington Mills Corp., one of the textile industry's best known organizations, may be found on Page 27, this issue.



*Tailored to Fit...*

Every Provident HUMAN SECURITY group insurance program is based on thorough study of the firm installing and is carefully "tailor-made" to fit the protection needs of the employees to be insured.

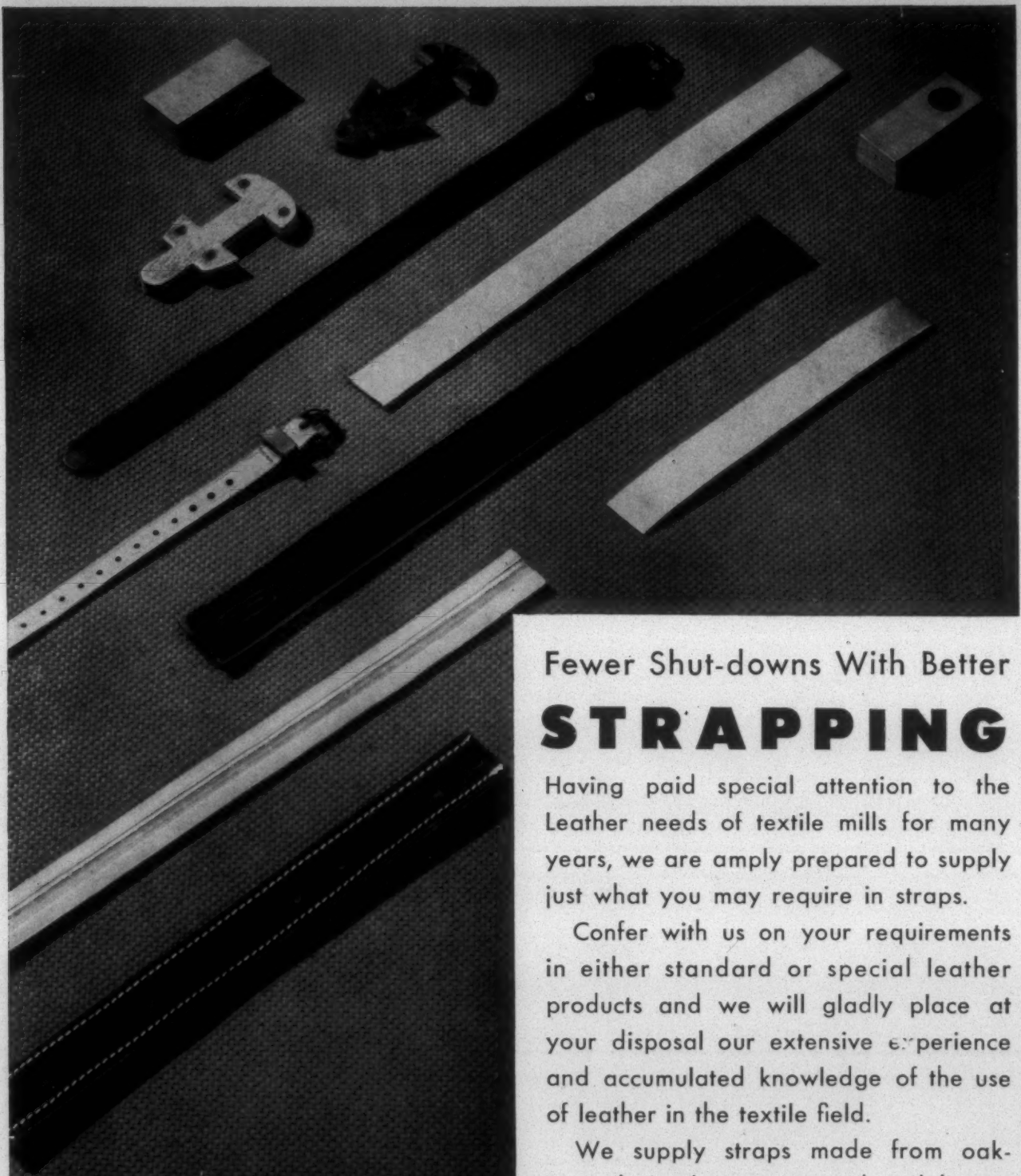
Provident HUMAN SECURITY plans, now protecting more than one million workers and dependents, can be written to include Life, Accident and Sickness, and Hospital-Surgical insurance—at a cost every employee can afford. The Hospital-Surgical benefits can even be extended to cover dependent members of employees' families. Full information is yours for the asking.

**PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT  
INSURANCE COMPANY**

*Chattanooga*

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE  
BOX 539  
CHAPEL HILL N C  
JULY 28 1946





## Fewer Shut-downs With Better **STRAPPING**

Having paid special attention to the Leather needs of textile mills for many years, we are amply prepared to supply just what you may require in straps.

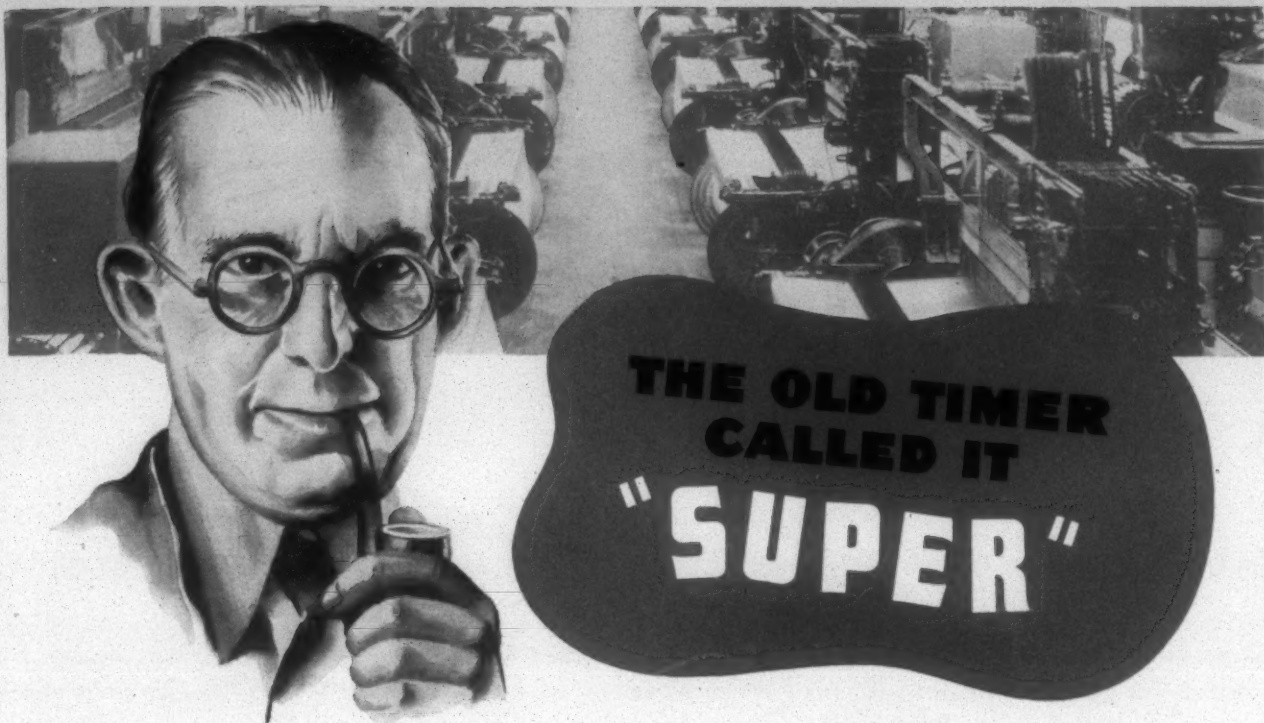
Confer with us on your requirements in either standard or special leather products and we will gladly place at your disposal our extensive experience and accumulated knowledge of the use of leather in the textile field.

We supply straps made from oak-tanned, combination-tanned and hairon leather. Send complete specifications with your inquiry and, if possible, a sample.

# **CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA





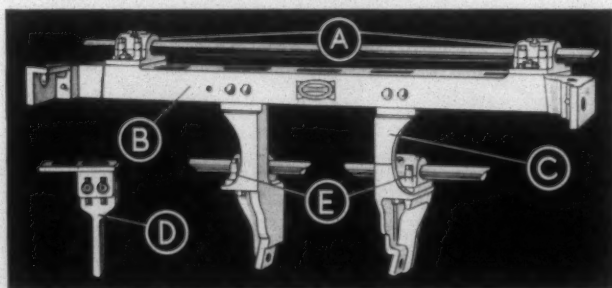
**M**AYBE I'm borrowing from my daughter, but "super" seems to be the word.

Ever since I started out as a loom man 34 years ago, I've had a notion that someday looms would be improved to where they wouldn't always be giving trouble. Now if I'm any judge, those new Hunt Spreaders solve the problem in a "super" way . . . really put some backbone into a loom.

Just today I visited a weave room where Hunt Spreaders have been put on a gang of old looms. Well sir, you've never seen old looms run so fast and so smooth. I asked their fixer what he thought of the Spreaders. He said they were a dream . . . simple and foolproof with no unessential nuts, bolts or parts to give trouble. He said he hadn't had a breakdown of bearings, loom-sides, crank shafts, camshafts or stop-motion brackets since the Spreaders had been put on,

and that those looms were turning out more cloth with fewer "seconds" than ever before.

You can bet I'm seeing the boss tomorrow about Hunt Spreaders for our looms. I believe the idea of increasing production and lowering costs with Hunt Spreaders will sound "super" to him. And if you'd like to know more, I'd suggest you write the Hunt Spreader people today.



#### THE HUNT SPREADER INSTALLATION INCLUDES:

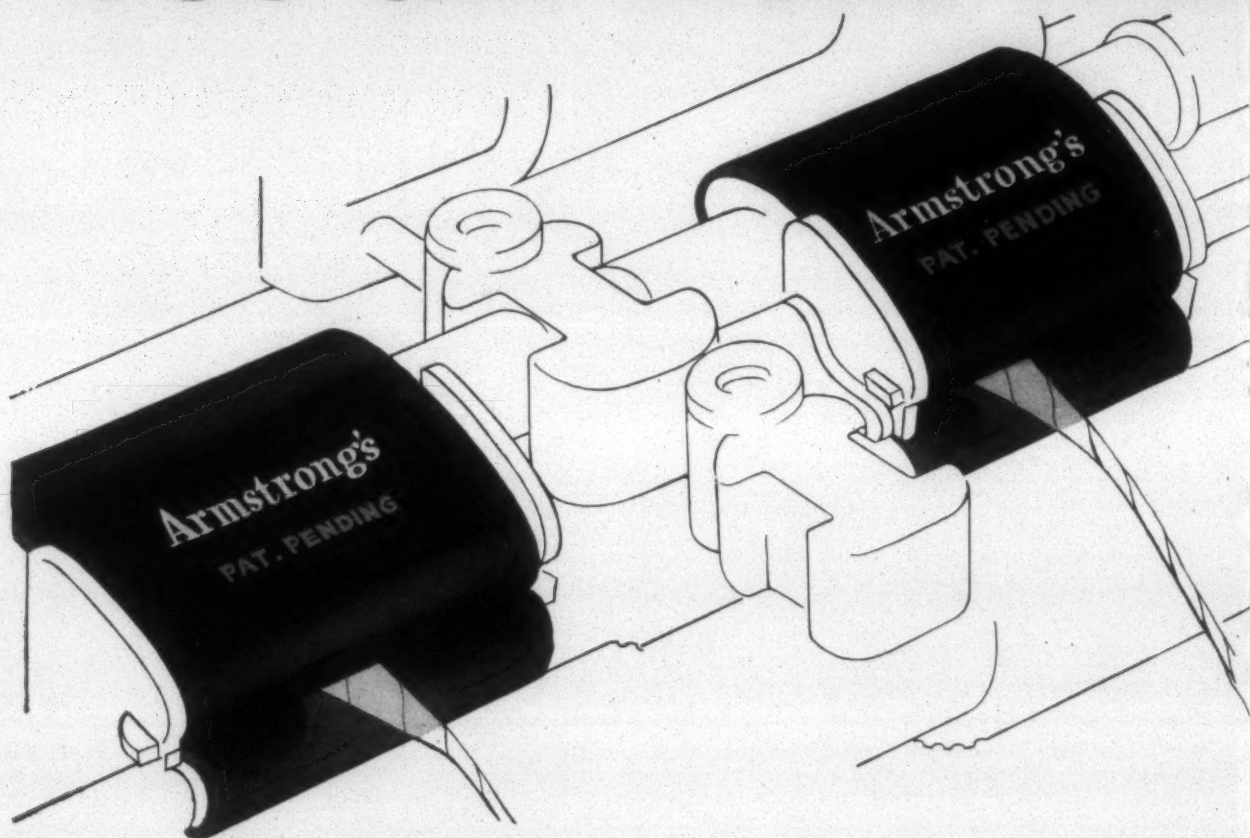
(A) Two extra crank shaft bearings which materially reduce destructive vibration in all parts of the loom. (B) Channel cast beam which braces the loom sides conjointly to form a rigid assembly at portion of loom where strain is most severe. (C) Vertical stands which tie the cam shaft and crank shaft together making improper meshing of gears impossible. (D) Improved, adjustable stop-motion supports which stay tight. (E) Sturdily built and easily oiled, these two extra cam shaft bearings eliminate "whip" set up by picking motion. Costs go down and profits go up when you install Hunt Spreaders.

**Hunt**  
**SPREADERS**  
• ADD YEARS TO LOOM LIFE •

Hunt Equipment is Manufactured and Distributed by

**MOUNTAIN CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.**

# YOU GET MORE AND B



Also by the makers of Accotex Aprons

## ...THE ACCOTEX COT

Created by the same specialized research and technical skill that produced Accotex Aprons, this synthetic cot is popular with mill men. Here are eight important reasons why Armstrong's Accotex Cots are now serving more spindles than any other synthetic roll covering:

1. **LONG SERVICE**—Accotex Cots are tough. And they can be rebuffed 5 or 6 times.
2. **GOOD DRAFTING**—Accotex Cots resist slicking.
3. **REDUCED EYEBROWING**—Resistance to slicking minimizes eyebrowing.
4. **SOLVENT RESISTANCE**—Accotex Cots are not affected by oil, water, dyes, or textile solvents.
5. **SEAMLESS CONSTRUCTION**—Accotex Cots have no seams—can't break open in service to shorten normal life.
6. **QUICK ASSEMBLY**—Accotex Cots are ready glued.
7. **REDUCED LAPPING**—Accotex Cots have little affinity for textile fibers.
8. **GOOD START-UP**—Accotex Cots are non-thermo-plastic and resist flattening.



# BETTER PRODUCTION

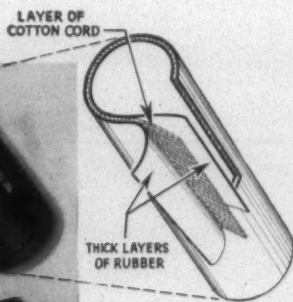
with these uniformly wearing aprons

You reduce maintenance, avoid shutdowns and production losses caused by premature wearing or scuffing of individual aprons when you run on Armstrong's Accotex Long Draft Aprons.

Once set up on your spinning and roving frames, Accotex Aprons give you better fiber control plus uniformly good service over a uniformly long period of time. That's because the tough synthetic rubber composition is exactly alike in every apron. Scientific formulation and laboratory-controlled manufacture eliminate variations which, in natural products, may cause uneven wear or premature failure.

Moreover, the special seamless construction of Accotex Aprons—with a sturdy cord interliner sandwiched between two thick layers of synthetic rubber—provides added assurance that they will not tear, break open, or stretch.

Get all the facts on Armstrong's uniformly wearing Accotex Aprons. Find out how they can help you spin higher quality yarn and increase poundage. Ask your Armstrong representative for samples, prices, and additional information. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8209 Arch Street, Lancaster, Penna.



## Exclusive Armstrong Construction Gives You Extra Advantages

Diagram of Accotex Apron at left shows how heavy, seamless layers of non-oxidizing, highly oil-resistant synthetic rubber enclose a sturdy, non-stretch cork interliner. This special Armstrong construction not only helps prevent stretching or tearing of Accotex Aprons, but also offers these other big operating advantages:

**LONG LIFE:** Accotex Aprons in service for more than four years show little sign of wear.

**CLEAN-RUNNING:** Accotex Aprons do not crack or scuff. Thus they assure cleaner-running work and less waste.

**REDUCED LAPPING:** Accotex Aprons are not affected by temperature or humidity. They perform with a minimum of lapping.

**GOOD FRICTION:** The efficient "grip" of Accotex Aprons keeps slippage at a minimum.

## ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX APRONS

ACCOTEX COTS • CORK COTS





# Today's Textiles ARE "BOUND TO GET THERE"

...WITH *Acme Steelstrap*



Doc Steelstrap

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

When strapped with Acme Steelstrap, textiles boxed, bundled or baled are locked in strong steel bands . . . secure against damage, pilferage and all everyday shipping hazards. In addition, labor, weight, dunnage and warehousing space are saved.

Acme Steelstrap Tools permit the speediest operation and are available for immediate delivery.

Our large field staff works exclusively for us and for you—we urge you to take advantage of our complimentary shipping service consultation.

NEW YORK 7

ATLANTA

CHICAGO 8

LOS ANGELES 11

## ACME STEEL COMPANY

ACME STEEL CO.  
CHICAGO

## *Guide Posts to Increased Production*

### Use Specialists On Important Jobs

In these days of  
Highly Efficient Automatic Looms  
And 2 or 3 Shifts of Help

There must be a better and more intimate supervision of help than was possible under the rule of an overseer and one or two second hands. It is not enough for the overseer to get into the picture when trouble develops. It is a First Essential today to

#### Prevent Trouble Before It Starts

There should be a Supervisor of Loomfixing who knows his job thoroughly and is able to instruct his help. He should have time to check looms and watch the work to make sure that each mechanism on every loom is correctly set. He should know that repairs are properly made and with the least possible loss of weaving time. **THIS IS A ONE MAN JOB.**

In our next ad in this series we will go into more details of how efficient mills are now organizing their loomfixing.

A story on organization and supervision of oilers and greases—most important with high speed looms—will follow.

These are days of organization  
and specialization. You need  
them in your weave rooms.

Second in a Series

Of What Well-Managed Mills  
Are Doing to Get the Best  
Results in Weaving

DRAPER CORPORATION  
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS

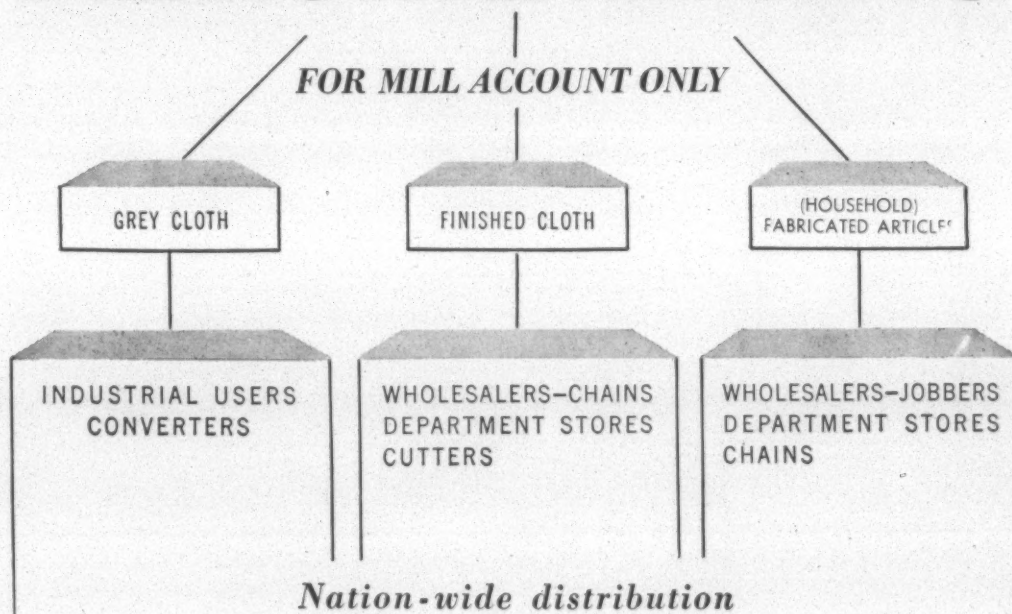
COMPLETELY INTEGRATED OPERATION

# ISELIN-JEFFERSON

OFFERS PLANNED

## MERCHANDISING

FOR MILL ACCOUNT ONLY



CHICAGO • BOSTON • ATLANTA • PHILADELPHIA • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK

—DIRECT ACCESS TO WORLD MARKETS—  
*through our Export Department*

*A Great Textile Selling Organization*

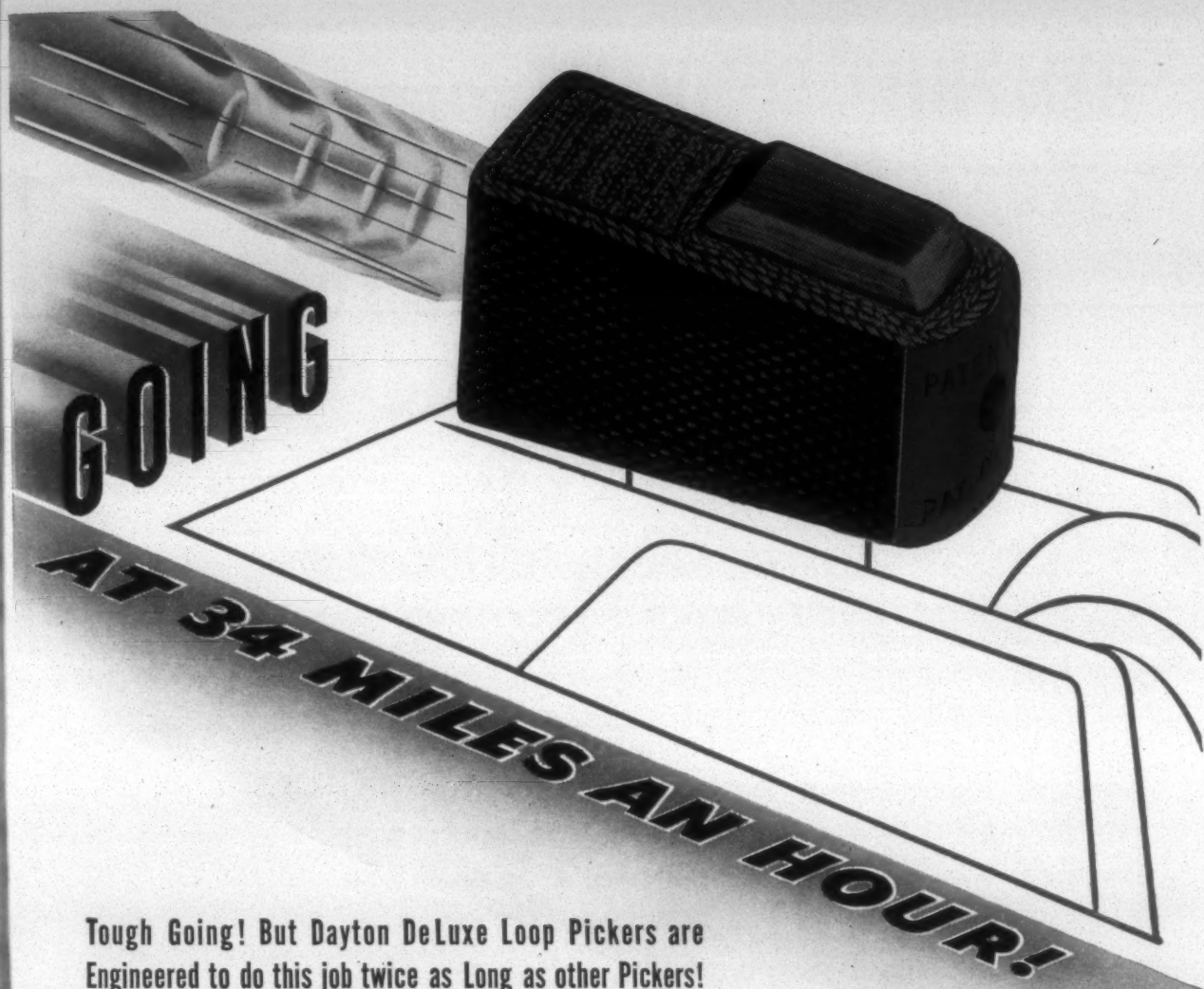
# ISELIN-JEFFERSON

COMPANY, INC.

90 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

*William Iselin & Co., Inc., Factors*





**Tough Going! But Dayton DeLux Loop Pickers are Engineered to do this job twice as Long as other Pickers!**

It's a terrific impact . . . the impact of picker against shuttle . . . a blow that is repeated as many as 85 times a minute. Such impacts of the highest speed looms, however, are easily taken in stride by Dayton De Luxe Loop Pickers.

Reason for their exceptional stamina is their special construction. The face-block has precisely the proper cushion, resilience, and durability; is anchored in, and vulcanized to stay. It can't buckle or distort. And the face is flared, and shaped to guide the shuttle into the body of the picker.

The loop holds, too. Its tapered hole with rounded corners fits tightly, and has no expansion; so Dayton's don't "work up". They maintain throughout many months of service, the correct position for perfect shuttle throw.

Hundreds of users have found that they can save up to 50% on picker costs by adopting Dayton De Luxe Loop Pickers. You, too, can benefit by using Daytons. Write today for all the facts on this specially engineered picker.

**THE DAYTON RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Factory—Waynesville, N. C.

MAIN OFFICE: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

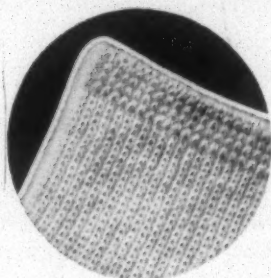
**IMPORTANT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD STANDARDIZE WITH DAYTON DELUXE LOOP PICKERS**

1. Greater strength for double life.
2. Resilient construction for proper cushion.
3. Flared bottom for protection when applied.
4. Rounded front corners to reduce roughness.
5. Perfect fit for easy application.
6. Precision mold to retain shape and fit stick.

# Dayton Rubber

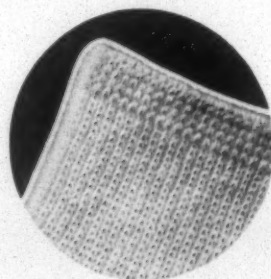
FAMOUS DAYCO SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1934

# HEMPHILL COMPANY STATES ITS POSITION CONCERNING ROYALTIES ON GENUINE BANNER-LASTIC TOPS (The Best Elastic Hosiery Tops)



HEMPHILL COMPANY SELLS ITS BANNER WRAP-REVERSE MACHINES AT A FLAT PRICE AND DOES NOT COLLECT ROYALTIES FROM ITS CUSTOMERS UNDER ITS OWN BANNER-LASTIC TOP PATENTS FOR MAKING THE FAMOUS BANNER-LASTIC TOP HOSIERY.

HEMPHILL COMPANY HAS BEEN ADVISED BY PATENT COUNSEL THAT NEITHER THE BANNER-LASTIC TOP NOR THE BANNER METHOD OR MACHINE FOR MAKING IT INFRINGES ANY VALID CLAIM OF ANY U. S. OR CANADIAN PATENT NOT OWNED BY THE HEMPHILL COMPANY.

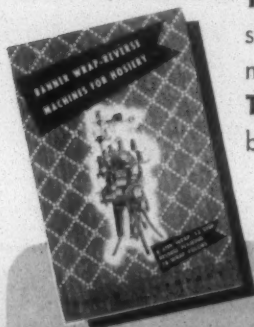


Genuine Banner Equipment produces **BANNER-LASTIC HOSIERY TOPS** for full length, medium length and short length hose.

**BANNER-LASTIC TOPS** won't break because the elastic is laid in, won't slip because there is elastic in every course, won't roll down because the elastic is tuck stitched. **BANNER-LASTIC TOPS** always give maximum stretch because the elastic is measured. **BANNER-LASTIC TOPS** are always handsome because the ribbing is clearly

defined. **BANNER-LASTIC TOPS** are produced completely automatically.

If you own a new Hemphill Banner Wrap-Reverse Hosiery Machine you are already enjoying the tremendous automatic advantage of producing **GENUINE BANNER-LASTIC TOPS**. If you do not own a Banner Wrap-Reverse Hosiery Machine place your order now. Ask for the **BANNER-LASTIC TOP** and the Banner Wrap-Reverse Hosiery Machine booklets.



## HEMPHILL COMPANY

Makers of Banner Hosiery Machines  
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.

OFFICES: Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y., High Point, N. C.  
EXPORT OFFICE: 25 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.

# BANNER-LASTIC TOPS

THE BEST ELASTIC TOP



**Here's Bleaching  
Experience...  
that can be yours FREE!**

● Why not take advantage of Becco's many years of specialized bleaching experience?

Our engineers and chemists are qualified to advise you what system is most suitable for processing your goods, whether your plant could best utilize the Becco continuous steam bleaching process, bleaching in kier, jig, in packages, or on other machines. The Becco cold bleaching process is very simple to use and results are very effective. They will explain to you why Hydrogen Peroxide is the ideal bleaching agent whether you handle cotton, wool, knit goods, rayon or other natural and synthetic fibres. Becco hydrogen peroxide is safe to use and is simple and easy to apply.

This bleaching "know how" can be yours, free. Write to:



**BECCO SALES CORPORATION**  
**AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., INC.**  
**12 Sawyer Avenue, Buffalo 7, N. Y.**

New York

Boston

Philadelphia

Chicago

Charlotte



# AHCO 1219

An Ethyl Cellulose emulsion . . . 19% solids . . . starch extender . . . finishing agent which gives considerable body, but without stiffness, and a full leathery hand as a self-finish or in conjunction with starches or gums.

# AHCO 1225

An Acrylic Resin emulsion . . . 25% solids . . . starch extender . . . finishing agent similar to AHCO 1219 but more body pound for pound, and greater wash resistance . . . no loss in AATCC No. 3 test . . . combines with AHCO 1219 for economy.

## AHCO Resin Finishes

### CELLULOSE AND RESIN EMULSIONS — STARCH EXTENDERS AND BINDERS

- A — All of these products can be dried at normal operating temperatures.
- H — All of these products can be run in cold water solutions.
- C — When used in mixtures where heat is applied, add these resins first.
- O — All these products are compatible with our Ahcovels\* E, F & R.

# AHCO 1243

An Alkyd Resin emulsion . . . 20% solids . . . starch extender . . . excellent binder . . . water and wash resistant in finishes . . . imparts greater abrasion resistance and tensile strength to finishes . . . recommended in pure finishes where starch saving is important.

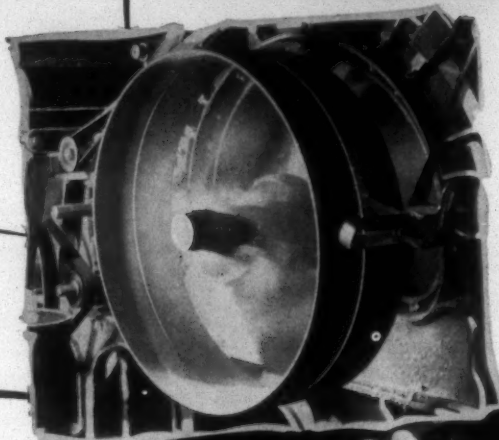
# AHCO 1250

A Vinylite Resin emulsion . . . 50% solids . . . starch extender . . . pound for pound gives greatest stiffness of products described here . . . recommended as finishing agent for cotton, nylon, and rayon . . . high solids content makes this product economical to use . . . excellent binder and good wash resistance qualities.

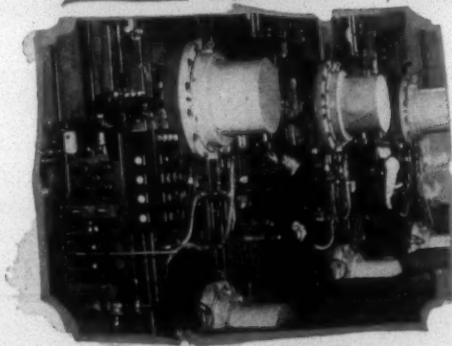
\*Trademark Reg. Patented

## ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

# *"Bearings* **RUN 10% COOLER**



**SINCE CHANGING TO**  
*Tycol*  
**industrial Greases"**



*"*Production speeded 65%...  
Repair costs slashed 30%...  
Deposits eliminated...  
Highly stable—doesn't leak...  
Consumption cut 25%...*"*

This report from a plant engineer typifies the kind of trouble-free, cost-cutting lubrication provided by Tycol Industrial greases. They contain more high-grade cylinder oil — less soap — which means better performance in every application.

For aid in the selection of Tycol greases best suited for your particular needs, contact your nearest Tide Water Associated office today.

**LUBRICATION—"ENGINEERED TO FIT THE JOB"**



**Boston • Charlotte, N. C.  
Pittsburgh • Philadelphia**





# MODERN INDUSTRIES

## Increase Efficiency by using RCA Sound Systems FOR MUSIC AND COMMUNICATION



Photograph Courtesy of The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company, Cleveland, Ohio

**Industrial Music Service** helps develop greater efficiency by relieving tension and emotional fatigue...*Scientifically Selected Recordings*, broadcast in the plant at the opening of shifts, and during morning and afternoon fatigue periods, relax and refresh workers at their jobs...*The cheering effect of music* improves employees' attitude toward job and management, boosts morale...*Sound Systems* provide facilities for locating key personnel instantly; for giving instructions and emergency signals; for flashing announcements to all parts of a plant without interrupting work progress.

**RCA Sound Systems**, Centralized Radio and Intercommunication Facilities—for every industrial need. Design sound into your plans for new or remodeled structures. If you need assistance with your project, an RCA Sound Specialist is at your service. Send for free booklet, "Manpower, Music and Morale." Write to your RCA distributor, whose address appears below. Inquiries from states other than those listed should be directed to: Department 68-4, Radio Corporation of America, 530 Citizens & Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

### RCA INDUSTRIAL MUSIC SERVICE



**SOUTHERN RADIO CORPORATION**  
1201 West Morehead St., Charlotte, North Carolina  
*distributor for North and South Carolina*

**THE YANCEY COMPANY, INC.**  
340 W. Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.  
*distributor for Georgia, Alabama & Tennessee*

### RCA SOUND EQUIPMENT

Control console—contains radio, phonograph and microphone inputs, control and selector switches.



Speakers—wall-cabinet and flush-mounted type for inside use; horn-baffle type for outdoor use.

Microphones—dynamic and velocity types in either table or floor-stand mountings.



Intercom units—for communication between key persons and departments.

Balanced libraries of carefully selected records—for effective music programming.



16mm Sound Projector—for showing training and entertainment films in plant or office.



Marquette

## ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES

*with* FULL-FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING

BETTER YARN  
*at Lower Cost*

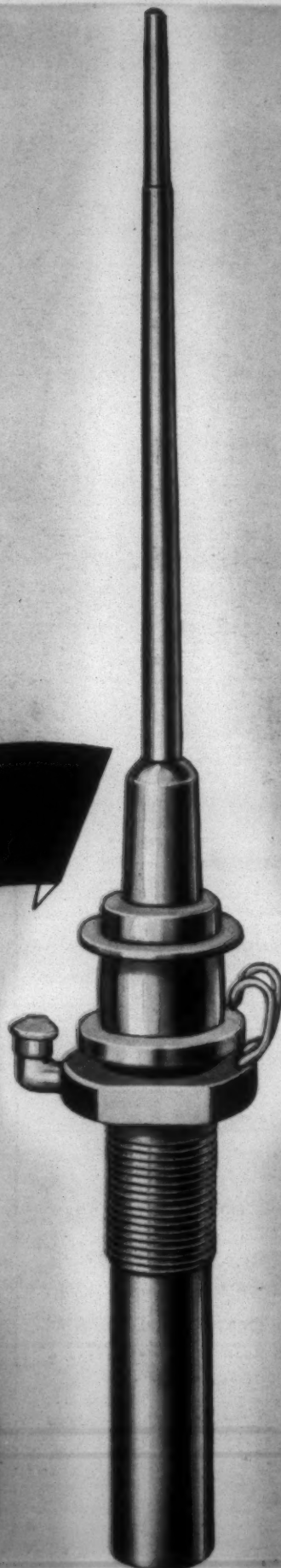
Write for illustrated catalog

*The* Marquette METAL PRODUCTS CO.  
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO

SUBSIDIARY OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

*Manufacturers of:* HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC WINDSHIELD WIPERS • FUEL OIL PUMPS  
HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS FOR DIESEL ENGINES • ROLLER BEARING TEXTILE SPINDLES  
AIR COMPRESSORS • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

Southern Representative: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.





*Sports ensemble from  
Korday Sportswear, Inc.  
Fabric by Princeton Knitting Mills.*



**AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**  
**TEXTILE RESIN DEPARTMENT**  
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY  
New York • Boston • Philadelphia  
Providence • Charlotte • Chicago

## HERE'S *Wool* THAT WON'T SHRINK

Lucky lamb! His coat never gets too small, no matter how often it is washed. Mother Nature sees to that.

Lucky girl! She's wearing a woolen sports ensemble which can also be washed over and over again without shrinking out of size and shape. **LANASET**\* Resin sees to that.

And **LANASET** Resin has scored another first. Right now, there are available, for consumer markets, substantial quantities of shrinkage-controlled knitted wool merchandise. Leading department stores throughout the country are offering **LANASET** Resin-treated garments made of Princeton Knitting Mills fabric for fall and winter selling.

**LANASET** Resin is a melamine

resin that is planned right into the development of woven and knitted fabrics to control wool shrinkage and felting. At the same time it stabilizes the fibers and guards the natural beauty, texture, absorbency and other desirable characteristics of wool.

Investigate **LANASET** Resin today. The advantage of washability will assure bigger sales and more satisfied customers for *your* wool merchandise. We invite your inquiries and shall be glad to have our technical staff consult with you in planning new fabric constructions and finishes with **LANASET** Resin. Our Textile Finishing Bulletin No. 112, "Wool Shrinkage Control with **LANASET** Resin", is also available on request.

**LANASET**\* RESIN • **SHEERSET**† RESIN • **AEROTEX**† SOFTENER II • **LACET**† RESIN

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. †Trade-mark of American Cyanamid Company





**CaroGant**  
Cotton warp  
sizing

**DUOFOL-L**  
A sulfated con-  
densation product

**ALKAMERCE**  
The ideal  
mercerizing penetrant

**HYMOLON**  
Wetting out agent,  
emulsifying agent,  
detergent

**TRUKON**  
A good water-  
repellent for cottons,  
rayons, woolens

**ARYLENE**  
An exceptional  
carbonizing agent

**CATYLON**  
Cation-active  
softener

**HART PRODUCTS**  
QUALITY CHEMICALS FOR  
EVERY PHASE OF  
TEXTILE PROCESSING

For a quarter of a century, outstanding textile mills have standardized their wet processing operations with HARTEX chemicals. HARTEX research, keeping pace with the latest development, has met every changing requirement of the textile industry. Always—all ways—Hart Products have done their job in rendering an efficient service to the textile industry.

If you have a processing problem—let Hart research give you the benefit of this long mill experience. Write today for full information

on Hartex Products or send for a Hartex Specialist to go over processing problems with you.

**HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION**  
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

**HARTEX PRODUCTS**

Rayon Oils & Sizes	Delustrants
Nylon Oils & Sizes	Leveling Agents
Kier Bleaching Oils	Cationic Softeners
Finishing Oils	Cotton Warp Dressings
Synthetic Detergents	Wetting-Out Agents
Conditioning Agents	Weighting Agents
Scrooping Agents	Mercerizing Penetrants
Sanforizing Oils	
Splashproof Compounds	

Send for free booklet, "Mercerizing and ALKAMERCE—The Ideal Dry Mercerizing Penetrant"



**Hart Products**



*based on research*



\* Patented



*The  
Onyxsans\**

for

**Softer Finish**

**Better Drape**

**Lasting Hand**

**T**HE ONYXSANS are cation active synthetic softening agents, easily applied to every kind of textiles. Their function is to impart softness, smoothness and drape to fabrics which would otherwise be coarse, harsh, rough and almost impossible to improve by chemical treatment. Extremely small amounts of the particular Onyxsan adapted to the finish and fabric involved bring about astonishing results.

**Cationic Action Lasts** — Through cation activity, the softness provided by Onyxsan is IN the yarn itself, as a result of thorough penetration, effective plasticizing and surface orientation of the Onyxsan molecule. On cotton and rayon the finish is *permanent*.

**For Any Textile** — An Onyxsan finish on any textile is much different from the results obtained by surface lubrication. On silk and wool, the touch is greatly improved, but the effect is not as lasting as it is on cotton and rayon.

**Easy to Use** — The Onyxsan suited to your requirements is used to give scoured goods a full dip in the pad, jig or quetsch. Or it can be applied in the last rinse on the dye beck. Goods are then dried in the normal manner.

**No "Line" of Finishes Needed** — There's no necessity of maintaining a stock of varied finishes when you use Onyxsan. A fine finish on any type of fabric from sheers to the heaviest constructions can be obtained by changing the method of application, the temperature and the amount of an Onyxsan used.

**Stable and Uniform** — The Onyxsans are uniform in chemical constitution. They do not deteriorate. Textiles finished with Onyxsan do not develop odors, do not show color alterations or mark-offs and do not stiffen in storage.

**WRITE FOR A PLANT SCALE DEMONSTRATION!**

**ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
JERSEY CITY 2, N. J.

CHICAGO • PROVIDENCE • CHARLOTTE • ATLANTA

In Canada: ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD. — MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHNS, QUE.

For Export: ONYX INTERNATIONAL, JERSEY CITY 2, N. J.

**Other  
ONYX SPECIALTIES  
for Textile Finishing**

**Eternature  
Resin Finishes**  
For improved body, stitch and snag resistance in nylon and other hosiery.

**Repel-O-Tex D3 and D4**  
For durable and effective treatment for water repellency on cotton, viscose, acetate and other fabrics.

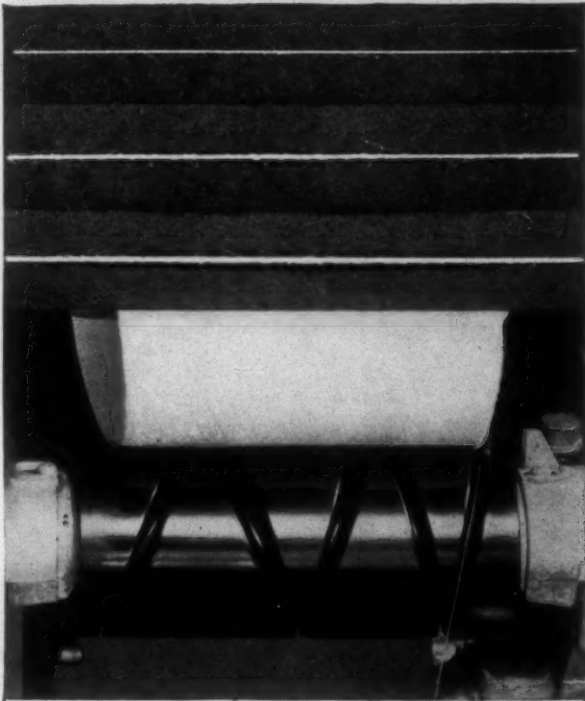
**Neutronyx 228**  
A non-ionic, non-foaming surface active detergent and emulsifying agent, widely used for scouring acetate, rayon and wool. Unusually valuable as auxiliary in simultaneous scouring and acid dyeing on wool.

**onyx**

**CHEMICALS FOR DYEING AND FINISHING**

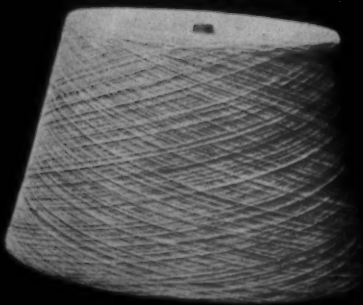


# More Cones From Your Winding Room More Compliments From Your Customers



## ONE SPEED FOR ALL YARN SIZES

The Roto-Coner's\* exclusive method of driving the package and traversing the yarn eliminates the disadvantage of cams, with their speed limitations. Paper cones are wound at 550 yards per minute, and there is no need to slow down the machine when winding coarser counts. One standard groove arrangement gives a minimum number of winds for all sizes — no adjustments needed, no danger of inequalities from spindle to spindle.

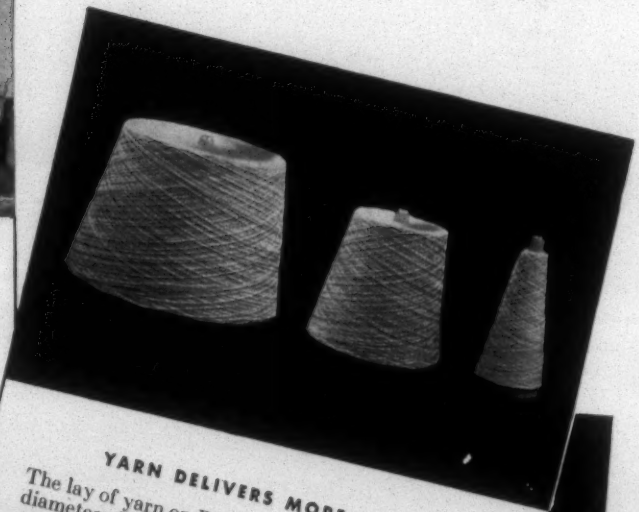


The Roto-Coner\* gives you greater production, and Roto-Cones give your knitting mill customers better performance.

The machine's higher winding speed, ease of operation, and freedom from breakdown lower your cost of winding. The superiority of the cones, as measured in terms of fewer press-offs, creates customer satisfaction.

Write for Bulletin 144, addressing Universal Winding Company, at Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Utica, Charlotte, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, Montreal or Hamilton.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



## YARN DELIVERS MORE EASILY

The lay of yarn on Roto-Cones is steep-angled at all diameters for free delivery. Stitches at the base end are eliminated by the quick reversal of yarn at the ends of the traverse which prevents piling up. The yarn is free from roll cuts, because the Roto-Coner\* has no slip drums to nip the yarn, and contains no roughed yarn, because the Rotary Traverse revolves in the same direction as the yarn.

**ROTO-CONER**  **LEESONA**  
Open-Wind Cones for Knitting  
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WARPIING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING  
TEXTILE BULLETIN • September 15, 1946

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## THIS MACHINE IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF EVERY FOLLOWING STEP IN CLOTH PRODUCTION

The installation of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers will improve your mill operations in many ways. This machine produces a better cheese for the warper, resulting in fewer warper stops. The beam that goes to the slashers is more uniform throughout and will help to improve efficiency of operation in the slasher room. The loom beams are better, too, so there are fewer loom stops in the weave room, producing better cloth for the finishers. Thus Barber-Colman equipment can give you, not only better winding, but increased production and lower costs all down the line. Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers have demonstrated, through years of steady service, that they give very little trouble, require few repairs and very few service calls, and deliver uniform packages day after day with a minimum of down time. *For details on how you can profit from use of this equipment, see your Barber-Colman representative.*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

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**ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.**

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**the name leading mills choose**

Pepperell Manufacturing Company, like many other top-ranking cotton mills, uses Lawrence Calfskins for spinning-frame aprons, to assure the finest in spinning results. More mills insist on Lawrence Calfskins than any other brand. Experience has taught them, first, that perfect drafting comes from the *natural* surface of calfskin... second, that Lawrence experience in product

research, manufacture and detailed inspection results in uniform high quality.

Lawrence Calfskins for your aprons assure you the excellent performance and longer-lasting resilience that have always characterized the Lawrence brand. A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass., manufacturers of Lawrence Spinnacalf for roll coverings. Represented by H. H. Hersey, Greenville, S. C.



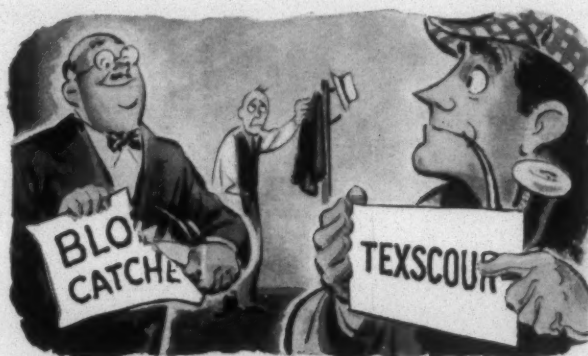
EVERY YEAR MORE PEOPLE DECIDE LEATHER IS BEST



The mill manager fixed the Armour Soap Sleuth with a glassy stare. "It's these doggoned blotches in our whites!" he moaned. "Some have them, some haven't—and we're going crazy examining all our cottons!"



"That Blotch-Catcher's a big waste of time and money," said the Sleuth. "We'll find out what's really wrong!" And with that he examined the cloth with his trusty glass.



"Aha," cried the Sleuth, "this one's easy! These blotches are caused by a *faulty kier boil*! Your kier charges need a good low-titer soap like Armour's Texscour."



"You see, Texscour, a red oil base soap in flake form, has a low titer of 8-12° C. Using Texscour as a wetting agent in your kier charges helps the liquor wet the cottons faster and more uniformly . . . you get a *better, cleaner kier boil* and minimize the danger of these troublesome blotches! Incidentally, Texscour is only one of the soaps Armour makes for the textile industry. If you have any other difficulties, just give me a ring. Armour is always glad to help."

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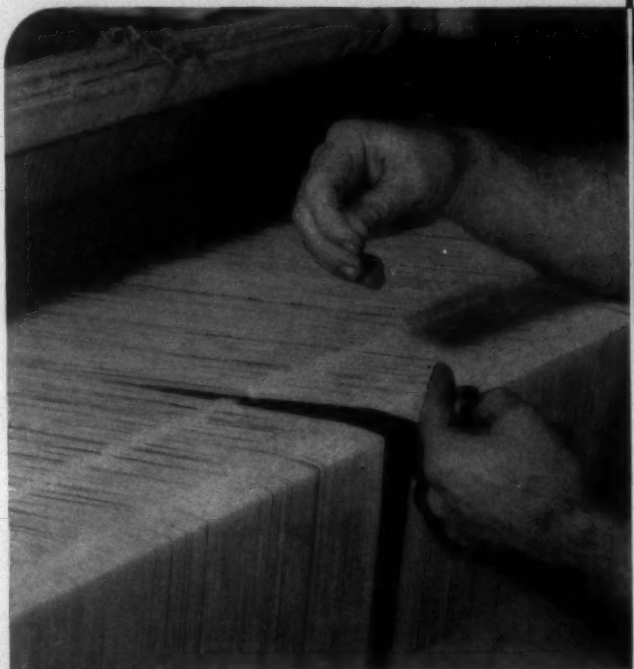
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**Means Production Line Slow-Downs**



★ Just a shade too dark slows down your workers.



★ Just right means faster, better work.

## For Faster, Better Work Install Wheeler Skilled Lighting

Borderline Vision is hard to spot at a glance. But watch out...

Every time a worker in your plant has to stop for a second look - you lose money! Every time he fails to stop and the work is wrong - you lose money! Lighting just a shade too dark causes little slow-downs that add up to an expensive lag in production.

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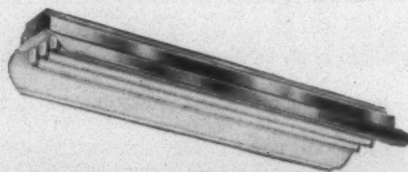
Better work and reduced costs are almost automatic when you install Wheeler Skilled Lighting. Learn why! Write today for facts on the full line of Wheeler incandescent and fluorescent lighting fixtures. Wheeler Reflector Company, 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass. Representatives in New York and principal cities.

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MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881



### All-Steel Open-End Fluorescent Unit

Available for two or three 40-watt, or two 100-watt lamps. Broad wiring channel with accessible, enclosed ballast. Mounts from chain or conduit, individually or in continuous runs.

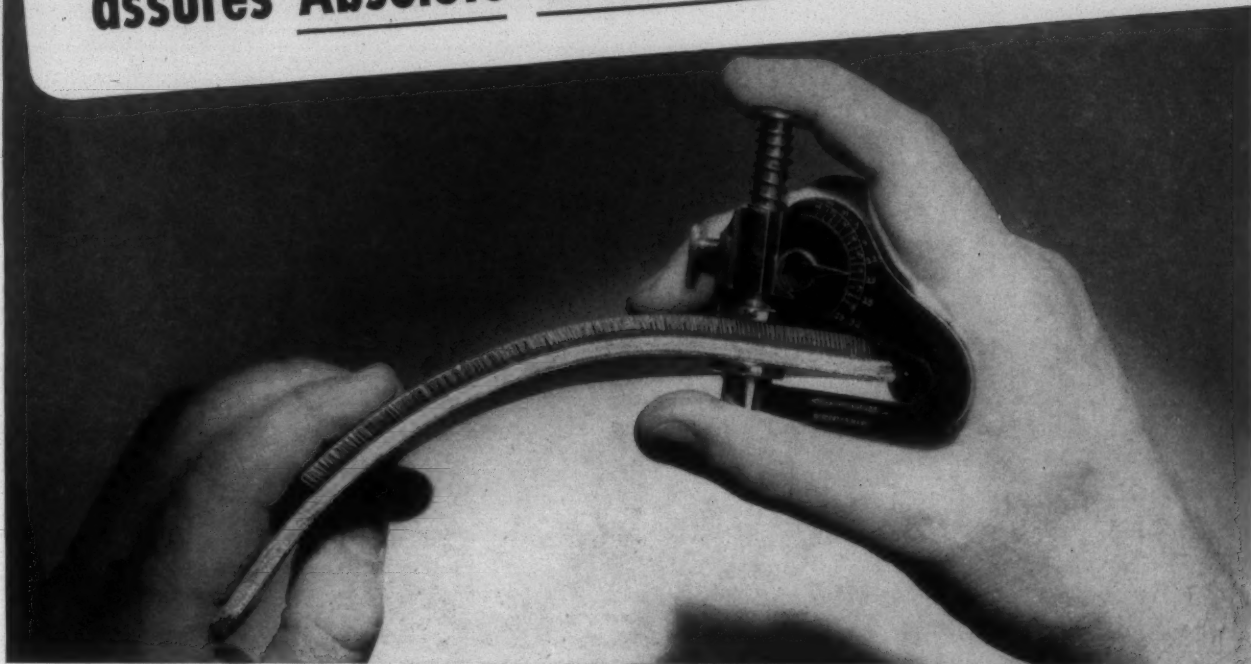
### RLM Solid Neck Incandescent Reflector



Maximum lighting efficiency for either indoor or outdoor use. Expertly designed, ruggedly built. 75 to 1500 watts.

# TUFFERIZED Card Clothing

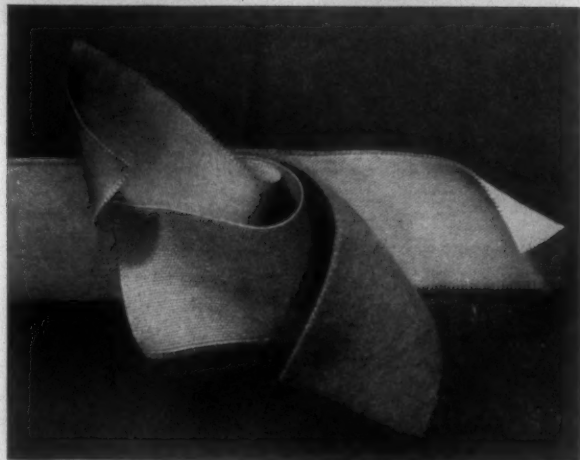
assures Absolute Uniformity of performance



**T**HE Tufferizing Process developed, patented and exclusively owned by Howard Bros., cuts and forms wires with a degree of accuracy and uniformity never before attained in the manufacture of card clothing.

Tufferized Card Clothing is set in the famous Tuffer Foundation, also developed and patented by Howard Bros. The Tuffer Foundation is constructed of four plies of specially woven fabrics which are bonded together to form a foundation that is strong, yet pliable and flexible enough to promote the proper carding action of the wires.

For more uniform carding, increased production, less waste, use Tufferized Card Clothing.



## TUFFER PRODUCTS

Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets, Top flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants. Licker-ins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Inserted Eye & Regular Wire Heddles.

# HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

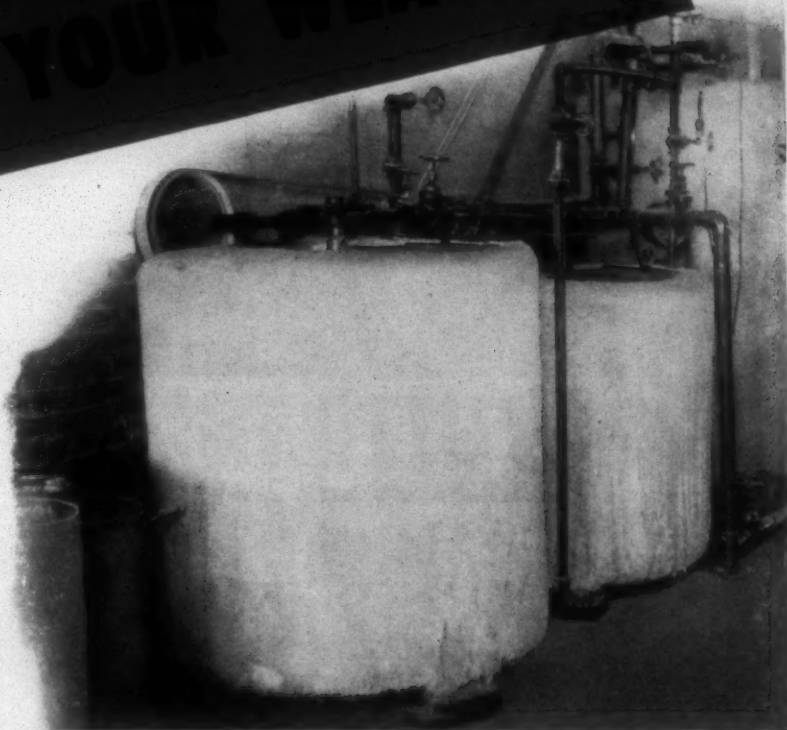
Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C.

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FOR CONTINUOUS  
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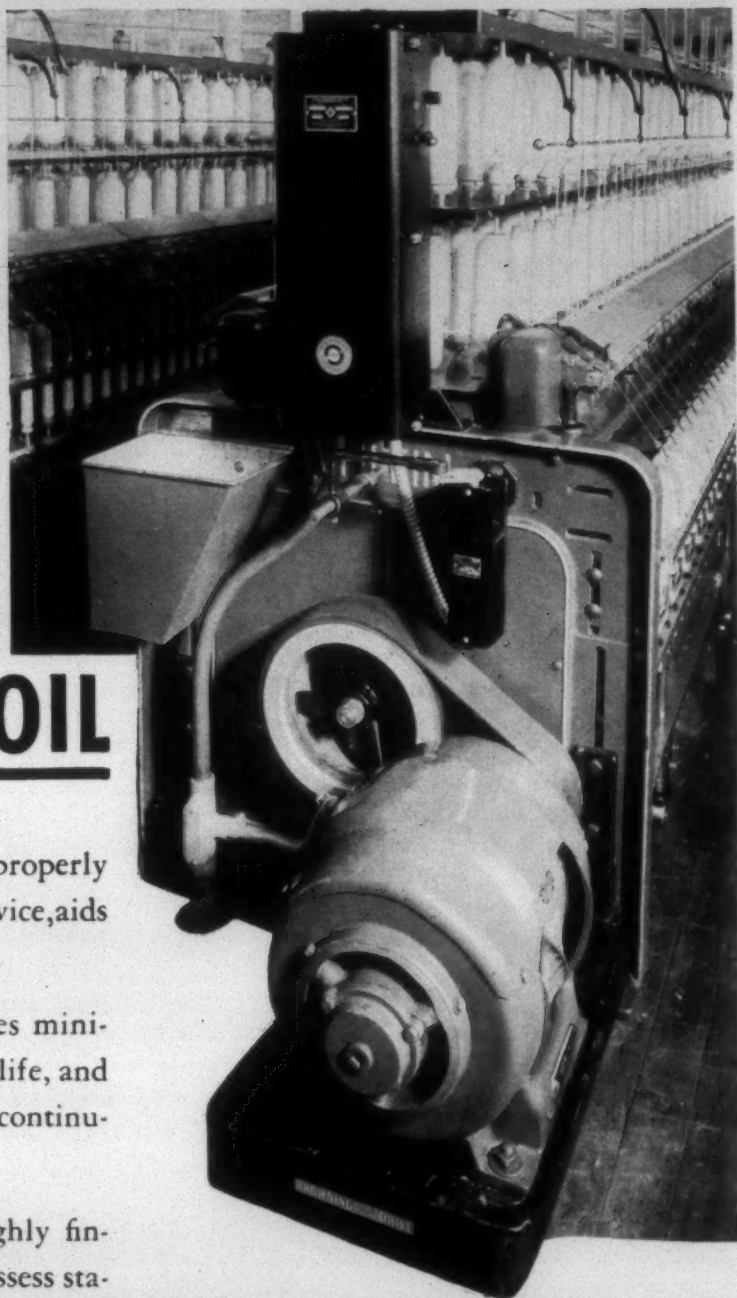
Sinclair LILY WHITE OIL, properly selected for the specific service, aids in reduction of power cost.

Correct lubrication assures minimum friction, long bolster life, and low power consumption in continuous operation.

LILY WHITE OILS are highly finished spindle oils. They possess stability characteristics to resist deterioration. Viscosity does not increase in use. Bolsters are free from deposits.

These oils are made from selected crudes. Tough film strength and high lubricity are built into the oil through special refinement.

LILY WHITE OILS are made in viscosities to suit all package loads and spindle speeds.



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## A Progress Report on Burlington Mills

By RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

AS the result of aggressive merchandising, the development of new lines and the growing acceptance of its products, Burlington Mills Corp. has established an outstanding record in the rayon industry as indicated in the basic study of this company under date of Oct. 4, 1944. Moreover, its progress since that time has been excellent. Sales rose from \$25.4 million in the calendar year 1936 to a record of \$108.2 million during the fiscal year ended on Sept. 29, 1945, and indications are that this volume will be exceeded greatly during the current fiscal year. The position of Burlington Mills as one of the leading manufacturers of nylon hosiery has been partly responsible for this advance of 326 per cent in dollar sales since 1936, but the major portion has been accounted for by the rayon division. At any rate the improvement is impressive compared with a gain of 138 per cent in the consumption of rayon yarn and staple fiber in the United States during the past ten years since the price trend of rayon yarn and woven fabrics has been roughly parallel during that period. In addition, the company's progress has been among the best of the companies in the rayon industry.

### Expansion of Facilities

In order to meet the growing demand for its line of quality products and to take advantage of favorable opportunities for the purchase of other companies, Burlington Mills has spent approximately \$15,500,000 for internal expansion and nearly \$5,500,000 for the acquisition of other companies from the beginning of 1937 to the close of its fiscal year on Sept. 29, 1945. Despite this combined total of about \$21,000,000, the net property account of the company has increased less than \$6,500,000 because of retirements and heavy charges for depreciation. The depreciation reserve has risen from less than \$1,900,000 on Dec. 31, 1937, to nearly \$11,500,000 on Sept. 29, 1945. While the gross property account has nearly tripled during that period, net plant has increased less than 100 per cent. On Sept. 29, 1945, the depreciated property account represented only 24 per cent of total assets and the balance was composed largely of current items. On the other hand, dollar sales have risen nearly 300 per cent since 1937 despite the fact that where raw material costs have not increased materially, some of the company's similar fabrics are selling at the manufacturer's level for no more than in the mid '30s. Thus the management's policy of internal and external expansion

has not resulted in the accumulation of excessive plant facilities but has been most effective in promoting the continued growth of the company.

Expansion has been accelerated during the past two years by the acquisition of a group of companies operating in the rayon, hosiery and cotton fields. Late in 1944 Burlington purchased Harriman Hosiery Mills, which is the second largest manufacturer of ladies' seamless hosiery in the United States. This acquisition enabled the company to operate a complete line of both seamless and full-fashioned nylon hosiery. Hosiery operations have been expanded also into the foreign field. During the fiscal year ended Sept. 29, 1945, a small full-fashioned hosiery plant was purchased in Cuba and an interest was acquired in a full-fashioned hosiery plant in Mexico. Moreover, plants have been completed or are underway in Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, England and Mexico. In addition to the manufacture of hosiery, foreign operations will embrace the production of narrow and wide rayon fabrics and cotton spinning and weaving.

In the latter part of the fiscal year ended Sept. 29, 1945, Burlington acquired the business of Sunspun Mfg. Co. for the purpose of further diversifying operations in the decorative field. The output of Sunspun consists principally of the manufacture of cotton and rayon bedspreads. Since the end of the fiscal year on Sept. 29, 1945, expansion of the company's broadloom fabric products into Canada was effected through an arrangement with Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., by which stock ownership in a new company will be divided equally between the two parent companies. Dominion Textile Co. is the largest producer of cotton, rayon and silk goods in Canada, but rayon output is very small. This arrangement will result in a sharp expansion of rayon fabric production in Canada.

Burlington entered the narrow fabrics field in October, 1945, with the acquisition of a group of companies composed of Stark Brothers Ribbon Corp., General Ribbon Mills, Inc., Stark Brothers Ribbon Corp., Ltd., and other Stark companies. This group, with plants in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Canada and England, is the world's largest producer of ribbons. By this acquisition the company's business was diversified importantly since it now manufactures a wide line of narrow and wide rayon fabrics.

During the early part of 1946 the company purchased Steele Mfg. Corp., Phenix Mills, Inc., and Flint Mfg. Corp. These acquisitions will add importantly to the cotton spin-

ning capacity of the company and thus will afford a greater degree of integration and an assured supply of cotton yarns. On Aug. 6, 1946, Burlington acquired Cramerton Mills, Inc. This organization is one of the largest textile mills in the South, having approximately 1,000 looms and 60,000 spindles engaged in the production of fine combed yarns and fine cotton and rayon fabrics. This acquisition will add about ten per cent to the company's consolidated sale volume.

### Earnings-Dividend Record

Sales and earnings of Burlington rose to new records in the fiscal year ended Sept. 29, 1945. The gain in sales from over \$93,000,000 in the fiscal year 1944 to more than \$108,000,000 during the year ended Sept. 29, 1945, reflected the continued heavy demand for regular products and the effects of the acquisitions made in the fiscal year 1945. Although the margin of profit on some items was lower because of higher costs and price controls, this was offset by larger volume and better margins on products acquired through the purchase of other companies. Earnings adjusted for the two-for-one stock splits of March 15, 1945, and July 2, 1946, rose from \$1.05 in the 1944 fiscal period to \$1.31 for the year ended Sept. 29, 1945.

Based on the showing made during the current fiscal year, it is likely that sales and earnings of Burlington again will establish new records in 1946. For the nine months ended June 30, 1946, sales were approximately \$103,000,000 compared with \$108,200,000 in the fiscal year 1945 and adjusted earnings were estimated at \$2.27 for the nine months compared with \$1.31 for the fiscal year 1945. Inasmuch as the demand since June 30 has continued at a rate in excess of the company's output, total sales for the fiscal year to end Sept. 30, 1946, probably will approximate \$140,000,000. Although wage rates now are about 100 per cent above the level of 1940 earnings for the present fiscal year may run in excess of \$3 per share of common stock. The increase in wage rates has been offset by the development of new procedures and to some extent by price advances granted the industry by the Office of Price Administration.

In view of the excellent financial position and the high rate of earning power, the management of Burlington Mills recently placed the common stock on a regular annual rate of \$1 by declaring a quarterly dividend of \$0.25 per share on the split stock. This compared with adjusted dividends of \$0.525 and \$0.625 per share in 1944 and 1945, respec-

tively. Although capital requirements will remain heavy, it is probable that an extra dividend will be paid before the end of 1946 since the present regular rate represents only about one-third of estimated earnings. During the past ten years the company has distributed about 40 per cent of available earnings to common stockholders but in recent years the ratio has been increased to nearly 50 per cent.

The record of the company's earnings and dividends during the past ten years as well as for the nine months ended June 30, 1946 is given below:

Year*	Net Sales	Index	Net Income	Earn. Per Share of Common**	Div. Per Share of Common**	Ratio of Dividends to Earnings
1936	\$ 25,421,358	100	\$ 991,286	\$0.71	\$0.145	20%
1937	27,319,509	107	767,492	0.34	0.19	60
1938	27,196,409	107	1,339,912	0.61	0.25	41
1939	39,270,505	155	1,990,573	0.79	0.315	40
1940	47,399,338	186	2,574,358	1.03	0.315	31
1941	63,165,310	248	3,172,048	1.12	0.375	33
1942	83,096,803	327	3,312,344	1.16	0.415	36
1943	97,641,326	384	3,816,388	1.00	0.475	47
1944	93,387,417	367	3,934,939	1.05	0.525	50
1945	108,199,847	426	4,980,728	1.31	0.625	48
1946†	102,961,000	—	8,498,000E	2.27E	0.625	28

\*Fiscal years ended September beginning with 1940 and calendar years prior to that time.

\*\*After adjustment for two-for-one split on March 15, 1945, and July 2, 1946, which resulted in a common stock capitalization of approximately 3,450,000 shares.

†Nine months ended June 30, 1946.

E Estimated.

### Financial Position and Capitalization

This conservative dividend policy has been dictated by the heavy capital requirements of a rapidly expanding business. Growth has been so rapid, however, that capital other than retained earnings has been required. An issue of 150,000 shares of four per cent preferred stock was sold in July, 1945, and nearly all of the proceeds of this financing was used to retire all long term debt and all five per cent preferred stock. In February, 1946, an issue of 50,000 shares of 3½ per cent preferred stock was sold and in April, 1946, the company issued 100,000 shares of 3½ per cent convertible second preferred stock which now is exchangeable into four shares of common stock until March 1, 1951, and into 3.64 shares thereafter. The net proceeds of approximately \$15,200,000 resulting from this 1946 financing were added to working capital. The company has announced, however, that it intends to expend more than \$8,000,000 in 1946 and 1947 for additions and improvements to plant and equipment and also contemplates further acquisitions of concerns operating in the textile field. The remaining capitalization consists of approximately 3,450,000 shares of common stock and together with surplus represents approximately 55 per cent of invested capital.

On March 30, 1946, current assets were over \$45,600,000 and cash items were slightly in excess of current liabilities of \$12,700,000. Working capital of \$33,000,000 did not include the proceeds of approximately \$10,200,000 obtained from the sale of the second preferred stock in April, 1946, but all of these funds probably will be used for further expansion. As shown on March 30, 1946, working capital was in excess of the stated value of all preferred stock now outstanding.

By far the greater part of the activities of Burlington Mills Corp. is concentrated in the manufacture of rayon products including a wide variety of fabrics for women's and children's apparel, rayon hosiery, and fabrics for men's suits and sports wear. This has enabled the company to participate in the exceptional growth of (Continued on Page 66)

### BURLINGTON LOOKS AHEAD . . .

Burlington Mills Corp., a leader in rayon manufacturing, is using education to take out insurance on its leadership. Announcement has been made that the company will contribute shares of stock with an approximate market value of \$65,000 to establish the Burlington Mills Professorship of Synthetic Fibers at the North Carolina State College school of textiles. In making known the gift, Burlington's President Spencer Love stated that he considered it an investment which will help his organization obtain well-trained men in the future. The firm thus brings its total donation to textile education to some \$100,000.



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DILUTE ALKALIS CASEIN SOLUTIONS SOLVENTS  
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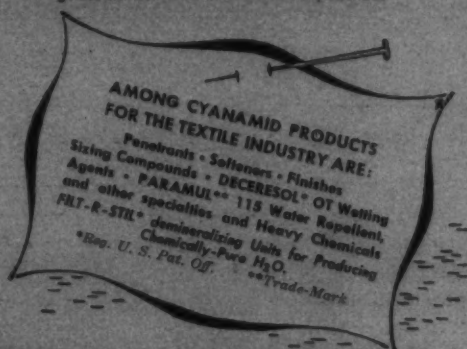
USE DECERESOL 1861  
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DECERESOL 1861 is highly compatible with gums, starches, solvents, acids and dilute alkalis (less than 1% NaOH). When used in proper ratios, satisfactory reaction is obtained with sulfonated oils and casein solutions. In warm water, ordinary stirring produces good dispersion and stable suspension. DECERESOL 1861 also possesses good wetting ability, normally making use of additional wetting agents unnecessary. For further information as to general properties and methods of application, write today to:

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AMERICAN *Cyanamid* COMPANY  
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

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# New Horizons for Textile Education

By DEAN MALCOM E. CAMPBELL, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College  
— Before Luncheon Given in His Honor by Textile Square Club, New York City —

RECENTLY I read the classic story "Two Years Before the Mast," in which Richard Henry Dana described the record-breaking voyage of the brig *Pilgrim* as it sailed from Boston to California in 150 days around Cape Horn. That was about 100 years ago. Early this year, a Navy P-80 jet plane made the trip from coast to coast in four hours and 13 minutes. That, we can truthfully say, is progress.

During that time the textile industry, too, has made progress. One has only to think of some of the new synthetic fibers, or to the automatic warp tying-in machine, or to the latest synthetic resin finishes for fabrics to realize how far the textile industry has advanced in less than 100 years.

Has textile education kept pace with the industry? If we analyze the facts I am afraid that we must conclude that textile education, in many respects, is still going around the Horn in a square-rigged ship. Many of our teaching methods are obsolete, and the subject matter we teach is definitely incomplete and out-of-date. Really competent teachers that can do the job that our textile schools—at least those of college level—should be doing, are hard to find. And that job is the training of young men and women for positions of leadership in an industry that is getting more and more technical in nature, and more and more complicated to operate.

There is some question as to exactly when and where the idea of training men for the textile industry got its start. We do know that perhaps a hundred years ago small classes were organized among the mill hands in English mills who wished to know more about the theory of spinning and

weaving, and that master spinners and weavers were chosen to do the teaching. When textile schools were organized in this country in the latter part of the last century, many of our instructors were English spinners or weavers who had learned their trade by rule of thumb and who taught by the same method. This condition existed far into this century, and its effects are still being felt at the present time. Memorize rules for determining draft, twist or production of a machine. If you forget, look it up in your notes or refer to the machine-builder's catalog, but you'd better have the rule firmly fixed in your mind for examinations.

The modern textile industry is too technical to be run by rules from a book. What is needed are young men and women trained in the fundamentals of the industry—trained how to think for themselves about the problems of the industry. In most schools, great emphasis is placed on the designing and weaving of intricate patterns, for the most part patterns that were being woven 40 years ago. Recently I had the privilege of investigating the textile schools in Germany, and of visiting the English schools. The situation appears to be the same there as here, in this respect.

It is not the weave that imparts the value to a large proportion of the fabrics of today. Modern fabrics owe value to the fibers, or blends of fibers, from which they are made, and to the type of finish imparted to them. In other words, the trend in fabrics and how they are made has changed, but much of the subject matter being taught in our schools has failed to keep pace with the industry.

This brings up the subject of synthetic fibers. It is unfortunate but true that most of the available knowledge and information on synthetics has been retained by the experts in the industry where it was developed. There are few books or other sources of information on the subject to which the student, or even the teacher, of textiles can refer.

Textiles is a very interesting combination of many subjects, such as engineering, physics, chemistry, art, business methods, and psychology. To be effective, our schools need experts in these fields as teachers. A school can be no better than its staff. But the schools must compete with the industry for its teachers, and the salaries they can pay are too low to attract good men in most instances.

Recognizing this fact, men of vision like Nick Carter, David Clark, and others, organized the North Carolina Textile Foundation. This foundation, which has set the pattern for other similar ones for other institutions, is now providing North Carolina State College with supplementary funds so that top-flight men with good educations and practical experience can be attracted to the staff of the school of textiles. Already a number of men of high calibre have been appointed to the staff, and additional teachers are now being sought.

These new men on our teaching staff are now engaged in planning their work for the (Continued on Page 70)



At the market luncheon in honor of Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College school of textiles, the above group included principal guests of the Textile Square Club. Seated, left to right, Dean Campbell; Undersecretary of the Treasury O. Max Gardner; Col. H. A. Gardner, commanding officer of the Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office in New York City; Col. S. Jacobson; Harry Riemer, editor of *Daily News Record* and president of the Textile Square Club. Standing, left to right: Lieut.-Col. C. A. Jones, Jr.; David B. Harding of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. rayon division; David Clark, editor of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*; W. J. Carter of Carter Fabrics Corp. and president of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc.; Lieut.-Col. J. V. Demarest; and Col. L. O. Grice.





## It takes more than "Magic"...

**S**eems like magic, the way modern chemists cook up one new synthetic fiber after another in their test tubes.

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You can do it alone, if you have

the time to experiment until you clear out all the "bugs". But it's better, and much faster, to start several steps ahead, with information already worked out by others.

The Victor Service Engineer can give you that kind of information on spinning and twisting, whether you are running straight synthetics, blends, or conventional fibers. He'll bring you the friendly, result-

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# VELON MONOFILAMENTS

By DR. GEORGE P. ROWLAND, JR., of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company  
— Before American Association of Textile Technologists —

VELON monofilaments are manufactured from a powdery resin which is a copolymer of vinylidene chloride and vinyl chloride; both of these monomers being ultimately derived from petroleum and salt. This resin, mixed with plasticizer and stabilizer, is melted at a temperature of 330° F. and extruded from orifices in a die into a cooling water bath. The filament so produced is stretched on orientation rolls and is then ready for weaving. With this quick, panoramic view in mind let us consider the various steps in the process more closely.

The base resin used in the production of velon is made by polymerizing vinylidene chloride, to which a small amount of vinyl chloride has been added, in the presence of a catalyst; in closed vessels under suitable reaction conditions to produce a polymer with an average molecule weight of from 20,000 to 30,000. This molecular weight represents a degree of polymerization of approximately 260, in other words, 260 monomeric units are reacted by vinyl addition to produce the polymer molecule.

The polymerization reaction itself is quite analogous to the reaction involved in the production of the GR-S type synthetic rubber from butadiene and styrene. The theoretical aspects of the GR-S polymerization are being well documented in the current literature. The polymer produced when vinylidene chloride is polymerized differs in one notable respect from those produced from other vinyl type monomers. Branching and cross-linking in the molecule are minimized and a more strictly linear polymer results. This type of polymer lends itself readily to fiber formation.

The addition of a few per cent of vinyl chloride as a comonomer to the polymerization reaction results in a polymer which is somewhat modified in structure. This slight structural irregularity in the polymer molecule contributes greatly to its processibility. It has been found that the copolymer has a somewhat lower softening point than the straight vinylidene chloride polymer. This property allows greater latitude in processing temperatures, since the processing temperature limits are defined minimally by the softening point and maximally by that point at which the thermal instability of the resin becomes a factor. It is true that, by proper choice of stabilizer, the period which a resin can be maintained at an elevated temperature can be lengthened, however, the inherent thermal stability of a resin is the real upper limit in processing temperatures.

Another advantage of the use of a copolymer can best be shown in the laboratory by comparing its solubility characteristics with those of a vinylidene chloride polymer. While even the copolymer is quite insoluble in most organic solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, alcohol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene and other benzenoid hydrocarbons; and only swells slightly in dioxane at room temperature, it is readily soluble in hot dioxane and a few other extremely strong solvent types at elevated tempera-

tures. The solubility of polyvinylidene chloride is so repressed that it is not completely soluble in hot dioxane. This lack of solubility becomes a very real and practical problem when attempts are made to plasticize this resin. Complete lack of solvency in a plasticizer, in addition to reducing certain physical properties such as tensile strength and tear strength also introduces the problem of plasticizer bleeding.

In general the chemical properties of the velon resin are those of an extremely inert material. In compiling the following table, strands of light yellow rattan were subjected to the reagents shown for 24 hours at room temperature.

TABLE I

Reagent	Effect
HCl (conc.)	none
HNO <sub>3</sub> (conc.)	none
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (conc.)	none
NH <sub>4</sub> OH (conc.)	discolored-brown
Acetic acid (Glacial)	none
CCl <sub>4</sub>	none
Pyridine	discolored and somewhat softened
Dioxane	somewhat softened
20% NaOH (aq)	none

No attempt has been made to exhaust all the possibilities in the foregoing table, however, the general chemical inertia of the resin is borne out. It will be noticed that in the case of ammonia and the strong amine types some reaction occurs. This is fairly general for this type of polymer. The mechanism seems to be a removal of HCl from the polymer molecule with the resultant formation of double bonds which tend to assemble themselves in a conjugated manner and thereby give rise to the discoloration due to the formation of a light absorbing entity in the molecule. These points of unsaturation in the molecule are not so stable as the original saturated polymer molecule and serve as focal points for further oxidative attack.

The loss of HCl and subsequent degradation of the molecule is the usual decomposition process when the resin is subjected to extreme conditions of heat or light. Oxidation of the resin does not occur at room temperature and at elevated temperatures only when preceded by demuriation. It should be pointed out that the presence of certain metal salts chiefly iron, zinc, tin, copper and antimony, particularly when in an easily solubilized form, will catalyze the thermal demuriation reaction to such an extent that the use of these metals in the construction of fabrication equipment is not practical.

All fibrous materials—whether natural (cotton and wool), semi-synthetic (the rayons) or synthetic (velon and nylon) — are characterized by two important properties. They are made up of large molecules composed of many, repeating, prosthetic units and these giant molecules may be aligned so that the bulk of the material takes on, to a degree, certain properties which are generally associated





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# Spinners and Breeders Discuss Mutual Problems

**P**ROBLEMS confronting cotton in meeting the challenge of synthetic fibers and foreign staples highlighted a three-day meeting of the Delta Council Spinner-Breeder Conference held at Hartsville, S. C., Sept. 3-5, with several hundred leading mill operators, textile technicians, cotton breeders and others in attendance.

Recognized authorities, representing various phases of the cotton industry, in addresses before the conference advocated improvement of lint qualities, production of cotton at a lower cost and establishment of better and permanent marketing practices as a boost to cotton in meeting present competition.

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh, who presided over the opening session of the conference, told delegates that "The only chance for cotton fabrics in competition with improved rayon fabrics is couched in the early production of much better, cheaper lint and a more careful selection of cotton strains for manufacturing purposes." Describing current American cotton marketing practices as "just about the most disorderly economic procedures on record," Dean Campbell told the gathering that the nation's 12 rayon producers now hold a decided marketing advantage over the 1,600,000 cotton producers in the Delta area and added that the rayon threat to cotton supremacy is strengthened by the lower cost of rayon, a factor which could be offset only by lowering the cost of cotton production. He urged immediate mechanization and other labor saving devices as the first step toward lower cost of cotton.

Dr. F. L. Gerdes of the Stoneville (Miss.) Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave a report of conditions found during his tour of 40 per cent of the nation's mills. Dr. Gerdes revealed that based on cotton consumed for all products, primary emphasis was placed on economy of raw cotton to the extent of 13 per cent, on economy of processing 22 per cent, and on quality maintenance, 61 per cent of the time. He added that in visiting the manufacturing plants he had observed that many were installing labor-saving devices and were replacing obsolete equipment with new high-speed machinery. "Mills are seeking economies in manufacturing costs through the use of new types of equipment and by the use of cotton of improved quality in order to eliminate some processes and accelerate production," he explained.

One solution to the marketing problem was presented by John Oakley of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association in the form of a certified lint program inaugurated by the Mississippi seed organization some time ago. This calls for certification of seed after rigid field inspection as well as gin, seed storage, handling facilities and laboratory tests. Each bale of cotton from approved seed is permanently tagged at the gin under the certification system. "This system of lint certification, together with the commercial grading and stapling, we believe should meet the most exacting spinner requirements in the way of raw cotton quality, description and identity," Mr. Oakley said.

The growing importance of variety in selecting quality cottons was discussed by Paul Cresole, manager of the Egyptian-Peruvian cotton department of E. A. Shaw & Co. of Boston. He stated that the cotton trade is adapting itself to selling variety as well as grading and stapling and predicted that in the future specific varieties will be used for certain requirements.

An enthusiastic expression of confidence in the future of cotton was contained in the closing address of Senator George B. Walker of the Stoneville (Miss.) Pedigreed Seed Co., who outlined plans for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of a representative from each group interested in cotton, to study and make plans for a program of lint certification or identification throughout the Southern region. "I believe if we get men together from all these groups we can formulate rules that will be workable and profitable. My confidence in the future of cotton has been strengthened as a result of this wonderful conference," Senator Walker, who is chairman of the council's advisory committee, declared.

Stressing the fact that better quality cotton at a lower cost is still the most profitable course for many farmers in the South, J. Craig Smith of the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., said that improvement in the quality of cotton grown in Alabama during the past 15 years has been phenomenal, adding that at one time the cotton quality in the state had deteriorated to a point that made it almost unmarketable.

Dr. George Wilds, president of the Coker Pedigreed Seed Co. of Hartsville, was host to the conference and presided over the final session.

During the three-day meeting inspection tours were made of the Hartsville Cotton Mill, a spinning and weaving mill, and the Sonoco Products Co. plant, which manufactures cones and tubes for the textile industry. A tour of the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence, S. C., concluded the program.

## Wool Consumption in July Shows Decrease

A Bureau of the Census report reveals that the 12 million pound weekly average consumption of raw wool in July was the lowest since December, 1945. This was 20 per cent below the 15 million pound average for the previous month, but 20 per cent above the ten million pound average for July, 1945. Apparel class wool comprised 85 per cent and carpet class 15 per cent of the July consumption. For the first seven months of this year total consumption of raw wool amounted to 433,300,000 pounds, an increase of about 28 million over that reported for the same period of 1945.

A freight car shortage considered worse than any in the country's history, and expected to reach its crisis in October or November, is promising headaches for cotton crop consumers in addition to other shippers and consumers. Governmental agencies are urging shippers to assist the rail carriers to expedite unloading and quicker turn-around of freight cars.



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# THE DYEING OF VINYON

By JACKSON A. WOODRUFF, Textile Research Department, American Viscose Corp.  
—Before Philadelphia Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists—

At present, acetate dyes are those most commonly used to dye vinyon. By themselves in a water dispersion some will dye to very light shades of inferior washfastness on the surface of the yarn. However, by use of assistants quite deep shades can be dyed which are characterized by moderate to poor fastness to light, rubbing and washing. Penetration of the yarns is generally poor but the exposed surface is quite levelly dyed. Typical selected chemicals which are used as assistants are ortho-hydroxy diphenyl (Dowicide No. 1), di butyl phthalate, and a "Vinyon Dyeing Assistant" manufactured by Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.

Following is an example of dyeing with acetate dyes by use of assistants: five per cent of ortho hydroxy diphenyl on the weight of the HST vinyon is placed with three per cent igepon and five per cent dissolved gelatin in one-fourth the volume of water to be used in dyeing and brought to 205° F. and held at this temperature for five minutes. The dispersion is then allowed to cool for a few minutes and cold water added to bring the bath to volume. Five per cent Celliton Fast Brown 3RA well dispersed and strained is then added. The goods are then entered and the temperature of the bath raised to 130° F. and run three-fourths hour at 130° F. The liquor is dropped and the goods are scoured in a soap and soda ash bath for one-half hour at 130° F., followed by rinsing and drying.

This dyeing is fairly fast to crocking and washing, but has rather poor fastness to light. The gelatin is used to make the ortho hydroxy diphenyl dispersion more stable which in turn appears to improve the crock fastness somewhat. Some of the dyes which exhibit gas fume fading on cellulose acetate materials appear to exhibit a like tendency in this direction when dyed on vinyon.

Proceeding along the lines used in dyeing acid dyes on cellulose acetate materials in water mixes with water-soluble agents or solvents, showed that those acid dyes normally used for this work had no apparent affinity for vinyon, but that acetate dyes could be effectively substituted. A solvent mixture consisting of 27 per cent by volume of ethyl acetate, 38 per cent of denatured alcohol, and 35 per cent of water will dye bright full shades on UST or HST vinyon. Three to five minutes immersion at 80° F., followed by an immediate rinse is all the dyeing required. In this manner better penetration of both fabric and filament can be obtained with improved fastness to rubbing and washing. The fastness to light is sometimes better than that of the same dyes dyed with assistants. The ethyl acetate may be substituted by other suitable solvents to give increased solvency

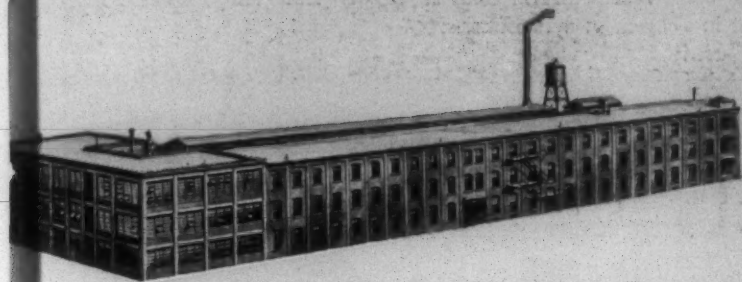
for particular dyes. Control of temperature and of time in this type of dyeing is very critical. These facts coupled with the short supplies of alcohol during the past few years, have retarded further development. Moreover, uneven stretching during manufacture of the yarn is severely emphasized and presents a disadvantage to the method.

In water solution, with or without assistants present, direct dyes have shown little, if any, tendency to dye vinyon. However, if to a solvent, such as mono ethyl ether of ethylene glycol containing no added water, one to two per cent of dye be dissolved, the resulting liquor will dye full bright shades on vinyon with such dyes as Benzo Fast Orange WSA, Pontamine Turquoise 8 GL, Benzo Fast Black, etc. An example of this method of dyeing is as follows: A two per cent solution of Diphenyl Blue GLN in Ethyl Cellosolve at 100° F. will dye UST vinyon in five minutes to a full blue shade. Rinsing in water after dyeing apparently removes the Cellosolve from the surface of the material and makes the yarn less plastic. It may then be extracted and then dried at 140° F. for 30 minutes until the Cellosolve is removed. A shrinkage in length of from ten to 15 per cent takes place during drying unless held under tension. The resulting dyeing is very fast to soaping and the fastness to sunlight is comparable to the fastness of this dye on viscose rayon or cotton. The comparable degree of light fastness of direct dyes on vinyon varies widely from the fastness of the same dyes on viscose rayon or cotton. In some cases it is reduced to a few hours exposure, while in other cases it appears to have greater fastness than on the cellulose materials.

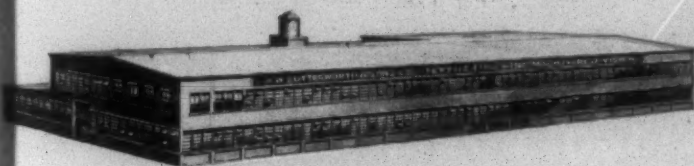
Water-soluble acid dyes are in general like the majority of the direct colors. An appropriate solvent can usually be found which will allow their use in dyeing vinyon in the same manner. Dyeings made in ethyl cellosolve with such dyes as Alizarine Supra Blue A, Polar Red RS, Polar Brilliant Blue GAW, Gycolan Black GAW, Calcoide Blue Black, and others in medium to full shades have shown good fastness to light in 50-hour exposures in the fadometer. These dyeings after rinsing with warm water show no crocking and are unaffected by strong soap solutions.

When applied to vinyon from pigment or reduced water baths, vat dyes ordinarily exhibit very little affinity. However, a patent was issued on such an application of the dye using alkali metal free nitrogen bases in the reduction and usually including swelling agents for the yarn. With the sulfuric acid eaters of vat dyes, however, it is possible to dye vinyon by the solvent method as discussed under direct

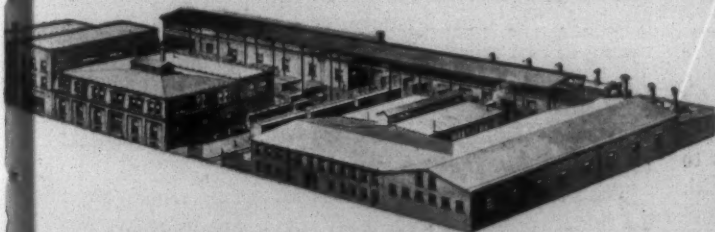




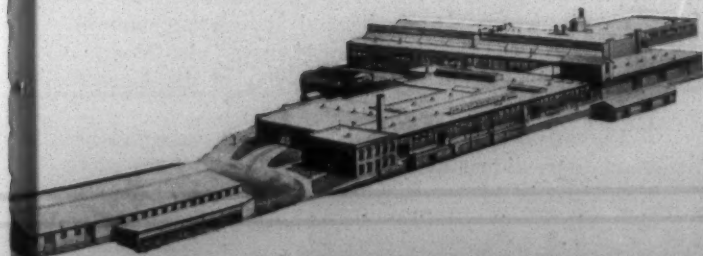
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and acid dyes. In this case, the dyeings are not water soluble and therefore, strong mechanical soaping action is required for the removal of surface pigment.

The application of naphthol dyes can be carried out in a similar manner to that which has been sometimes used on cellulose acetate and nylon. The base and the naphthol are put together in a water dispersed bath and are absorbed by the vinyon, due to their solubility in the vinyon. When coupled in warm sodium nitrite and acetic acid, medium heavy shades can be obtained. Exhaustion of the dye bath is poor and would probably require a standing bath of naphthol and base to be commercially feasible. Light fastness varies from good to poor and the crocking fastness is comparable with dyeings made with acetate dyes. However, the dyed fabric is well penetrated, giving the naphthol dyes some advantage. In some cases, assistants can be used with naphthol colors to produce dyeings in a similar manner to those of direct acetate dyes. The lack of penetration of a fabric is then immediately noticeable. Again, the naphthol and bases can be applied by dissolving in Cellosolve and dyeing the vinyon in this liquor with short time exposure, finishing up after a water rinse with a nitrite and acetic acid bath.

All basic colors tested to date are easily applied from a water medium with or without assistants. When dyed without assistants, the basic tri phenyl methane dyes usually display fair exhaustion from the dye bath, the other basic colors showing in general less exhaustion. The vinyon is literally plated with the dye, which has little fastness to rubbing, washing, or light. When applied by the use of assistants, the washing and rubbing fastness is improved, while the light fastness is poor. The best method of applying heavy shades with basic dyes is by use of the same type solvent method used in applying acetate dyes. The crocking and washing fastness of dyeings made in this manner is much superior to that of the same dyes applied either by direct or assistant methods.

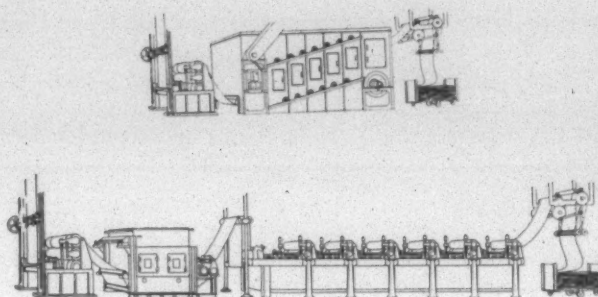
Application of certain resins may be used to improve crocking results on any dye showing this defect. Padding through a five per cent dispersion of Rhoplex MR, followed by careful drying will tend to minimize crocking. Oil-soluble dyes on vinyon materials very often show a tendency to migrate from the vinyon to other materials in contact with them. In rare cases, good light fastness may make the use of oil-soluble colors desirable, but at present the use is very limited. The application of pigment colors with a resin bond shows good promise for work in light shades where considerable light fastness is required. The problems of proper binding is complicated by the low temperature restrictions.

Before the war, American Cyanamid's Calco Chemical Division developed a few special dyes for vinyon. These dyes were designed to include their own dyeing assistant, making the problem of preparation of the dye liquor more simple. The characteristics of dyeings made with these dyes were similar to those of the better acetate dyes applied by assistant methods.

### Butterworth Cites Record of New Equipment

Details of the equipment used in the new vat-steam method of continuous dyeing have recently been announced by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. Butterworth ranges for continuous vat dyeing are now in operation in some of the

leading textile plants, producing fast shades at speeds ranging up to 120 yards per minute. Results are said to include more uniform color application and savings up to 25 per cent in dyestuff costs.



In the first section of the Butterworth vat dyeing range, goods enter a three-roll padder in which the color is applied in pigment form, followed by drying on a special type air-dryer and folding onto a hand truck from a three-roll folder. In the second section, goods are impregnated with chemicals on a three-roll padder and then enter a steamer. (Note choice of cloth entrance—at top for straight steam processes, or at bottom through a liquid seal for steam and liquid booster processes). After steaming, goods pass through a water seal and squeeze rolls, and are washed on a six-box washer, followed by folding onto a hand truck.

The thorough color fixation achieved with the range is the result of a newly designed Butterworth steamer. The steamer is described as one of the most efficient textile finishing machines ever produced. By liberating "live" steam in an air-tight chamber, this machine assures penetration of the dye into the heart of the fabric, and more thorough color fixation than ever before possible. Cloth enters the steamer at the top for straight steam processes. Cloth enters the bottom through a liquid seal for steam and liquid booster processes. Choice of cloth entrance depends upon processes used to obtain desired effects.

In at least one dyehouse, the vat dyeing operation is accomplished as one continuous process. This is not a typical arrangement because of the expensive drying equipment involved. The usual arrangement is to accomplish the vat dyeing in two ranges. The first range includes a three-roll padder for application of the color in pigment form, a special type air-dryer and a folder. The second section includes a three-roll padder, a steamer, a water seal and squeeze rolls, a six-box washer and a folder.

The performance of continuous vat dyeing ranges, states the Butterworth firm, leads many textile men to believe that this process will gradually replace slow, one-step-at-a-time vat dyeing methods.

### Colors With Better Lightfastness Predicted

Greater lightfastness was promised from new colors developed in the research laboratories of the polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn by Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the institute's department of chemical engineering, and Dr. Alfred F. Schmutzler, chemist for Harmon Color Works, in a paper presented at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago.

The two scientists found it was possible to make pigment-in-oil pastes without the use of a surface-active agent, which is necessary in the present methods. The new method of oil absorption, which consists of adding an alkaline emulsion to an acid pigment slurry, eliminates several expensive steps in the manufacturing costs on equipment, labor and power.

The cause for the greater resistance to fading, which is not obtained at the expense of the brightness and color





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strength, Dr. Othmer said, is the formation of a chromium-Rhodamine B compound, which, after its formation, forms a metallic salt of an organic color containing chromium. By boiling this metallic salt after its manufacture, it was found that while it was usually bright and had an intense color, it would be made more lightfast. It is the solution to the problem of producing a better pigment which can be made more cheaply, more uniformly and more simply. Dr. Othmer said.

## Dyeing and Finishing Yardage Shows Big Gain

Second quarter production of cotton, rayon, nylon and similar goods bleached, dyed, printed and finished has been placed at 2,238 million yards by the Bureau of the Census, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the first quarter of this year. This marks the highest quarterly production reported since this series of reports was inaugurated in the first quarter of 1943.

TOTAL YARDAGE BLEACHED, DYED OR PRINTED  
(In millions of linear yards)

	April-June, 1946 (Preliminary)	Jan.-March, 1946 (Revised)
Total bleached, dyed or printed goods	2,238	2,176
Cotton	1,784	1,734
Rayon, nylon and similar fabrics	454	442
Total bleached and white finished goods	929	895
Cotton	877	840
Rayon, nylon and similar fabrics	52	55
Total plain dyed and finished goods	765	771
Cotton	465	478
Rayon, nylon and similar fabrics	300	293
Total printed and finished goods	544	510
Cotton	442	416
Rayon, nylon and similar fabrics	102	94

## Screen Printing Process Is Described

Fine detail in reproductions of photographs and drawings has been achieved by the Germans with a screen printing process which uses a newly developed photosensitive polyvinyl acetate lacquer, according to a 17-page report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The process is described by Francis L. Richardson, U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps consultant, who states that screens produced by this process are highly durable and resistant to chemical action. The method was developed at the Hoechst plant of I. G. Farbenindustrie.

A freshly mixed solution of saponified polyvinyl acetate and ammonium bichromate is painted over a bronze or silk gauze screen. A positive print of the design is placed over this photosensitive surface, which is then exposed to direct light for several minutes. The light causes the bichromate to oxidize the exposed plastic coating into an insoluble film. The screen is rinsed in cold water in a darkened room, and then washed in hot water to remove the unexposed portions of the lacquer. Before printing, the lacquer is further hardened by dipping the screen into a formaldehyde solution. The unique feature of this process is the toughness of the photosensitive lacquer. The finished screen requires no hand-applied reinforcement coat of lacquer, which would cut down on the fineness of detail and accuracy of reproduction.

A similar German process, developed by Klimsch & Co., Frankfurt on Main, is described in the same report by Dr. M. L. Crossley, also consultant with the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps. In this method, a copper cloth, similar to that used to filter gasoline, is coated with a solution of polyvinylchloride and ammonium bichromate. Exposure and washing processes are the same as for the I. G. Farben

method. The lacquer does not require any further hardening before printing. In this method, designs may also be drawn directly on the screen. Screens prepared in this manner were said to be used for printing on both textiles and paper. Printing processes for both methods are similar to those used in regular screen printing. Orders for the report (P.B.-23638; photostat, \$2; microfilm, 50 cents), should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Essentials of Water Resistance Listed

Dr. J. Harrel Shipp, manager of the technical section of Du Pont's fine chemicals division, told members of the New York Raincoat Manufacturers Association recently that they can shortly expect new data that will be of aid in designing garments.

The evaluation of clothing in actual or simulated rainfall, with careful observation of performance, will be facilitated by work carried on at United States Army Quartermaster depots, Dr. Shipp said at the merchandising clinic.

Summing up the essentials to be determined about water repellent fabrics for rainwear, Dr. Shipp listed, first, the water resistance of the individual fibers, to see if the finish has been correctly applied; second, a water impact penetration test, to find out whether the fibers are properly arranged for adequate rain-resistance. The porous nature of the fabric can be measured by determining the air permeability. Either the static immersion test or the much better dynamic absorption test developed by the United States Army Quartermaster's office can be applied, Dr. Shipp said. The latter will give some information regarding resistance to wet rubbing.

## Safety Precautions With Organic Solvents

Although most workers will not knowingly drink an organic solvent, protection from this possible hazard should be a plank in industrial safety platforms. For when solvents are taken internally, they may cause permanent damage to tissues and organs and, in severe cases, death may result. Solvents may be swallowed by intent or by accident. The story is told of a worker who heard someone describe a certain solvent as being "toxic." The term sounded pleasantly similar to "intoxicating" whereupon the man decided he would sample the liquid, which he did with fatal results. If a worker is informed that swallowing chemicals is dangerous and that solvents are no exception to this rule, it is not likely that he will deliberately violate it.

All vessels or containers of solvent should be clearly marked and they should be kept out of reach of visitors and workers from other departments who may be passing through rooms in which solvent operations are performed. When not in use, containers of solvent should be properly stored. A doctor should be called at once if anyone swallows a solvent, even if no symptoms of discomfort or poisoning are immediately evident. Solvents may have a delayed effect. First aid measures are limited to inducing vomiting, so as to remove the solvent from the body. Some common emetics are mustard, water, lukewarm salty water, and soapy water. While waiting for the arrival of the doctor, the accident victim should lie quiet in a well ventilated atmosphere.—*From Safety Research Institute.*



# DESIZE WITH EXSIZE



## The Winning Finish!

**Y**OU'RE BOUND to be way out in front if you finish your fabrics with EXSIZE... the desizer which is a concentrate of natural enzymes, with no trace of harsh alkalis, acids, or destructive chemicals.

EXSIZE works quickly, gently, gives a soft elastic feel, uniform absorbency... a good "hand." And what's more a few cents' worth will desize hundreds of yards of cotton or cotton-mixed goods.

Why not have our Pabst Technical Man show you the advantages of this famous desizer right in your own mill... or use our laboratories for your tests? We'll be delighted to send free booklet on request.



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### PABST SALES COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Warehouses at Jersey City, and Textile Warehouse Company,  
Greenville, S. C.

# 2 good CHEMICALS for COTTON

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VIRGINIA Hydrosulfite is a concentrated, white, stable, free-flowing uniformly crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. 100 lbs. of water at 68° F. will dissolve 21.8 lbs.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ . Easy and complete solubility, and carefully controlled particle size recommend VIRGINIA "Hydro" as a preferred reducing agent for vat dyeing and stripping. Shipped in air-tight steel drums, 250 lbs. net weight.

*Shipment will be made from West Norfolk, Va., in Carload and Less Carload lots; L. C. L. shipments from stocks in Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Charlotte and Atlanta.*



## "ESOTOO" Liquid $\text{SO}_2$

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VIRGINIA "ESOTOO" is shipped in steel cylinders 150 lbs. net weight.



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# textile bulletin

Published Semi-Monthly by

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## Textile Manufacturers Day

When the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, announced that Saturday, Sept. 28, would be Textile Manufacturers Day it was assumed that about 200 textile manufacturers, including wives, would be visitors. It now appears that the visitors will number almost 500 and may even exceed that figure.

Our estimate is based upon the fact that we have sold to textile manufacturers the entire lot of 400 tickets to the State College-Duke University football game which we reserved, and since our supply became exhausted have received many requests for tickets which we could not fill.

We are advised by the college's athletic department that all of the seats in concrete stands have been sold but temporary stands to seat 6,000 have been erected and that a number of tickets will be sold in them. Such tickets can be secured by writing the athletic department at N. C. State College, and it is not advisable to wait until reaching Raleigh, for a sellout is expected. Checks may be sent with request that tickets be held for arrival. Temporary stand tickets are \$1.50.

The Textile Manufacturers Day program will be as follows:

Student guides will meet groups of visitors at any time they arrive at the School of Textiles Saturday morning, Sept. 28, and show them the equipment and introduce members of the faculty to them. The time of arrival is to suit the convenience of the visitors. Some of the recently installed machines, including a knitting loom, will be shown in operation.

At 12 o'clock noon there will be short addresses by Lieut.-Gov. L. Y. Ballentine, former Gov. J. Melville Broughton, W. J. (Nick) Carter of Greensboro, N. C.,

president of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., and Dean Malcolm E. Campbell.

At 12:30 all visitors will be the guests at a buffet lunch which will be supervised by the wives of the faculty of the School of Textiles.

At 3 p. m. there will be a football game in Riddick Stadium between State College and Duke University, it being the opening game for both institutions.

No invitation to be present on Textile Manufacturers Day is required by any textile manufacturer, textile machinery and supply manufacturer or agent. All will be welcome.

## C. I. O. Legal Conference

Isadore Katz of New York City, general counsel for the Textile Workers Union of America, Jerome Cooper of Birmingham, Ala., general counsel for the C. I. O. organizing committee, several local attorneys and the leaders of the C. I. O. drive recently held a conference in Charlotte.

Prior to that meeting George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the T. W. U. A., said:

They will look into the question of whether something can be done to stop the "very vicious" campaign which is being inaugurated in some of the textile mills, not by the employers but by outsiders, against the union.

After an all-day conference during which, we are informed, they, at times, considered the advisability of entering suit against TEXTILE BULLETIN and David Clark but decided that freedom of speech and freedom of the press were still too well established in North Carolina, they adjourned without action.

We might also suggest that there were some participants in that conference who have no liking for courts of law, especially one which might order an inquiry into the record of persons even though they appeared in the roll of plaintiff.

We have made no statement about George Baldanzi, William Smith, Anthony Lucio or any of the others C. I. O. officials, who have recently come into the South, which is not the truth and which we cannot sustain in any court.

It is no libel to tell the truth no matter how bad the truth may be.

The C. I. O. convention held at Atlantic City, and from which George Baldanzi and the others came South, did go on record, by a unanimous vote, in favor of the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation.

The F. E. P. C., if enacted, would force cotton mills to employ Negro girls alongside white girls and would penalize any textile mill which refused to so employ them.

It would force white girls to use the same rest rooms and the same restaurants as Negro girls and penalize white girls who refused to work under Negro overseers and Negro second hands.

These statements are absolutely true and even though George Baldanzi, William Smith and the others may bluster and threaten suit they dare not deny our statements.

In fact, in their work among the tobacco factories and warehouses, where Negro employees predominate, they boast to the Negroes that the C. I. O. will help them achieve social equality with whites.

Any man or woman, who is a member of the C. I. O., is a member of an organization which advocates and seeks to force Southern white people to work with Negroes upon



the basis of social equality and to share rest rooms and restaurants with them.

The most contemptible of all is the Southern white man who, because he gets a "cut" upon the dues collected, is willing to work for the C. I. O. and help sell Anglo-Saxon mill operatives "down the river" and into permanent social equality with Negroes.

Isadore Katz came from New York and Jerome Cooper from Birmingham, but in spite of the advance threats made by George Baldanzi, they feared to make an attack upon freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

## Good Riddance and Poor Addition

It was with much pleasure that we read in newspapers that Prof. E. E. Ericson had resigned his position with the University of North Carolina and become associated with Massachusetts State College.

Professor Ericson, who distinguished himself a few years ago by going to Durham, N. C., and eating dinner in a Negro hotel with a Negro communist, has long been one of the leaders of the radical group of professors at the University of North Carolina.

In the early stages of World War II, when most communists, and near communists, had the idea that Russia was on the side of Germany, Professor Ericson was an active member of a disloyal group, called the American Peace Mobilization Movement, which did all in its power to delay our production of war materials.

In spite of our efforts to avoid war and the much criticized appeasement efforts upon the part of Great Britain, Professor Ericson, speaking at High Point, N. C., on Jan. 6, 1941, said:

The corporate interests of Great Britain, of France and of America are those who unchained the mad dog of Europe and who armed him.

The United States has never been neutral and never used its resources for peace.

From the day Germany attacked his beloved Russia, Professor Ericson ceased broadcasting falsehoods and offered no further objection to our preparation for the war which was forced upon us.

North Carolina and its university will be better for the departure of E. E. Ericson.

Our pleasure at the departure of Professor Ericson is somewhat dimmed by the announcement that Prof. Paul N. Guthrie of Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, Va., and a recent member of the Atlanta Regional Wage Stabilization Board, has been employed as professor of economics at the Chapel Hill unit of the University of North Carolina.

Many at Randolph-Macon College and many business men in Virginia rejoiced when they heard that Professor Guthrie was to leave.

Many of those textile manufacturers who were unfortunate enough to have to appear before him while he was a member of the Atlanta Regional Wage Stabilization Board testify to his unfitness for that position by reason of his prejudices and his unfairness and that he was so impressed by his own importance that he was lacking in courtesy, in fact, often insulting.

A professor from a woman's college, a man of very mediocre ability, has been added to the faculty of the Uni-

versity of North Carolina as a professor of economics. As far as we know his only recommendation was that he is an ultra-liberal.

The Business Foundation was organized for the avowed purpose of making it possible to secure outstanding men for teachers in the School of Commerce and Business at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and its incorporators will be interested to learn that the first man selected for that faculty, a professor of economics, is to come from a woman's college where he was regarded as a mediocre teacher and that his chief qualifications seem to be that he is an ultra-liberal and that while a member of a wage stabilization board he plainly exhibited a dislike for industry and its representatives.

Very few North Carolina business men or manufacturers will relish the idea of having their sons taught by Professor Guthrie, and his appointment will doubtless retard the growth of the Business Foundation.

Our information about Professor Guthrie came first from a prominent citizen of Virginia who, after expressing pleasure that Guthrie was to leave that state, said that it was rumored that he had been employed by the University of North Carolina, and second, from textile manufacturers who had been unfortunate enough to appear before him in Atlanta.

## Sellout to Unions

The *Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch* says editorially:

It is difficult to see how the Wage Stabilization Board can fail to resign in a body, now that President Truman and Stabilization Director John R. Steelman have slapped it squarely in the face, and then knocked the props from under it, with their abject sellout to the striking A. F. of L. maritime union.

The prompt repudiation of the board by the very officials who should have stood behind it marks a new low in Federal kowtowing to organized labor.

It is difficult to see what limits there are now to union demands, with the stabilization policy in shreds, and the board set up to protect it repudiated by the administration. It is altogether obvious that Washington no longer is interested in whether arguments are right or wrong, but merely how much naked power is behind them.

## American Exports

In spite of the slowness in the manufacture of automobiles for export, American factories and farms are expected to achieve in 1946 the \$10,000,000,000 export goal set last year.

Backing up this Commerce Department estimate, an Export-Import Bank analysis shows that more than one-half the export goal had been met by the end of June.

The Export-Import Bank analysis shows that the United States supplied other countries with \$4,028,000,000 more in goods and services than it received from them during the first half of this year.

The \$5,786,000,000 in goods exported by this country during the six-month period were valued at \$3,449,000,000 above the worth of import from the rest of the world, while services supplied by the United States were valued at \$579,000,000 more than those received.

There is certainly nothing in the export situation to justify the recent stock market decline or pessimism about the business outlook.

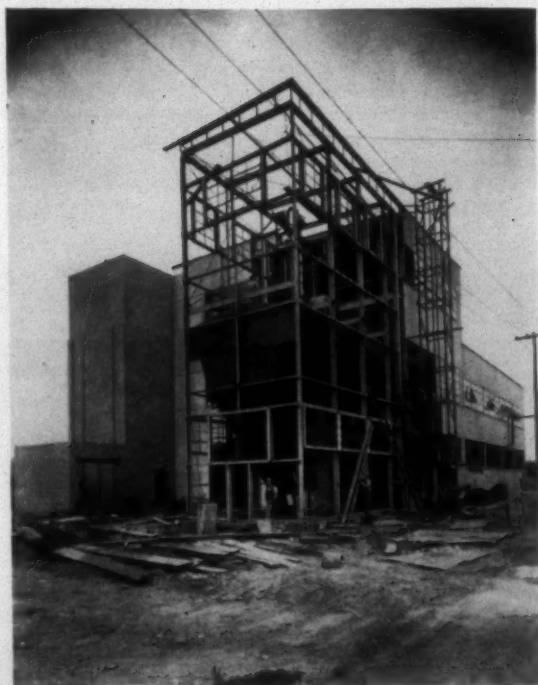
GREENVILLE, S. C.—J. W. Egan & Co. has received a state charter to engage in the manufacture and distribution of upholstery felts. Waste from Greenville textile plants will be used as raw material. Principal officers are J. W. and P. M. Egan.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Construction of an addition to the plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., costing approximately \$75,000, has been approved by the Civilian Production Administration.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Anchor Cord Mill, Inc., has been chartered with capital stock of \$12,000 to "manufacture and deal in textile products." T. T. Hughes is president, James C. Hughes vice-president and Ida Lee Hughes secretary-treasurer.

PETERSBURG, VA.—A charter of incorporation has been granted to Jageir Textile Industries listing maximum capital of \$100,000 and William Earle White of Petersburg as president. The firm is authorized to "manufacture and deal in textiles."

OLD FORT, N. C.—The Civilian Production Administration has approved the proposed construction of an \$88,000 dyeing and finishing plant which, when completed, will be operated as a unit of the United Merchants & Manufacturers group.



Protein from soybeans, which subsequently will be made into soybean fiber, will be the main activity in this new protein extraction plant of the Drackett Co. at its soybean processing center at Sharonville, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The finishing touches currently are being put on this new plant, expected to provide sufficient soybean protein to permit the company to step up sharply its output of soybean fiber. At the same time the Drackett firm is completing as part of the center a new plant for the manufacture of this fiber.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—Prue Textile Co., Inc., has been chartered to "deal in textile products," with authorized capital stock of \$100,000.

TOCCOA, GA.—North Georgia Processing Co., Inc., has awarded a contract for construction of a \$72,500 thread manufacturing plant.

ELKIN, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. has been notified that it will receive the National Safety Council's Distinguished Service to Safety Award as the result of an outstanding record in accident prevention.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Herndon Spinning Mill, Inc., has received a charter to manufacture textile products. Authorized capital stock is \$100,000, subscribed stock \$300 by J. E. Herndon, Mrs. Virginia Herndon and J. R. Davis, all of Kings Mountain.

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.—Barnes-Gilreath Textile Co., Inc., has received a charter to operate mills here. Authorized capital stock is \$125,000 and stock of \$3,000 was subscribed by Raymond Barnes, John Gilreath and Lela F. Barnes, all of North Wilkesboro.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Fine-Tex Fabrics Corp. has received a charter to deal in textile fabrics. Authorized capital stock is 1,000 shares at no par value, with subscribed stock of three shares by J. L. Fine, Rosa Lee Fine of High Point, and Herman Gottesman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEMSON, S. C.—Deering, Milliken & Co. has opened a textile research laboratory on the ground floor of the Clemson College textile building. The laboratory will be used by the various manufacturing plants operated by the company in this area.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—DuCourt Mills, Inc., has purchased the Mountain View Hotel in order to provide quarters for employees of the manufacturing plant. DuCourt Mills is a corporation formed recently to operate the former Phenix Mill No. 1, which was purchased from Burlington Mills, Inc.

CLOVER, S. C.—New machinery which has been ordered by the Hampton Yarn Division of American Thread Co. is expected to result in employment of 150 additional workers at the firm's local plant.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Mathews Mill has won the Labor Department's certificate of safety achievement for an outstanding reduction in its accident frequency rate. In the first six months of this year, accidents were reduced 81 per cent below the rate for the corresponding period of 1945.

GASTONIA, N. C.—United States Rubber Co. has purchased the combed yarn plant of Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc., in a move to further diversify its production of textile products. The plant, employing 300 men and women, has 19,000 spindles. The purchase price was \$1,300,000 for the buildings, equipment and land plus an additional sum to be determined by audit for raw materials and other assets. The plant will continue to operate under the present man-

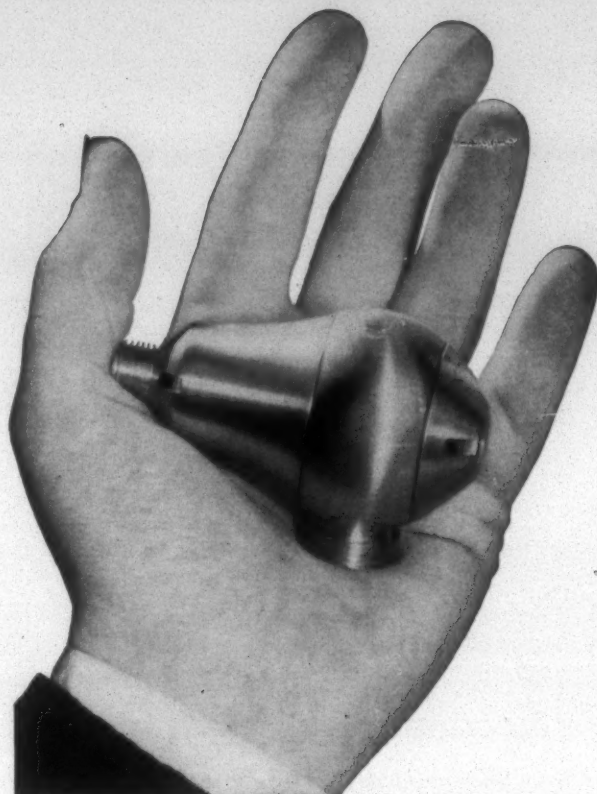


agement, with Don Maddox in charge as superintendent. Production of 20s and 50s combed yarn will continue without interruption. Built in 1921, the Gastonia mill is considered one of the leading combed yarn plants in the country. United States Rubber Co. owns other textile plants at Winnsboro, S. C., Hogansville, Ga., Scottsville, Va., Shelbyville, Tenn., and New Bedford, Mass.

**GOLDVILLE, S. C.**—Construction of a four-story brick and steel addition to the plant of Joanna Textile Mills Co. has been completed and will be put into operation as soon as new machinery is installed. The new equipment includes cards and spinning frames, increasing the plant's spindleage from 89,928 to 103,176. Other projects in the \$2,150,000 expansion program include the installation of 400 new looms, construction of 50 three-bedroom houses and a 24-family apartment building.

Two new chenille products firms have received state charters and have begun operations in North Carolina. They are White-Tuft Chenilles Corp. at Charlotte, and Tuftex Corp. at Bynum.

By importing large quantities of Irish linen in the gray state far in advance of seasonable requirements, Barret Textile Corp. has made it possible to bleach, dye, print and finish this popular fabric almost on a custom-made basis. Thus, the firm is able to combine a product which serves two consumer demands—the desire for fabrics produced by European craftsmen, and the advantage of goods processed by advanced American dyeing and finishing techniques.



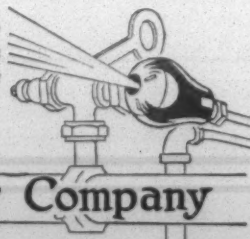
## Humidifiers or Humidification

Where desperate need for moisture exists, anything labeled "humidifier" can hardly fail to help. Thus "humidifiers" sometimes get more credit than they deserve.

Mysterious looking objects delivering moisture and humidification have little in common. Humidification reckons with many things; the changing demand of the seasons, of each day, or hour, or minute. It includes peculiarities of plant, processes and product. Finally, it aims at more and better production.

Yes, "humidifiers" may help. Genuine humidification produces astounding results.

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Decatur, Ga.

TOY E. DOANE  
Kingsport, Tenn.

**SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION**  
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

## PERSONAL NEWS

Jesse Hodges, Southern sales manager for American Paper Tube Co. of Woonsocket, R. I., was stricken with a heart attack Sept. 8 at his home in Charlotte and is patient at Memorial Hospital, where he will be confined for an indefinite period. The company will continue to maintain offices in Charlotte and until Mr. Hodges is able to resume his duties, Harold L. Amrhein, treasurer and general manager, will spend a considerable portion of his time in the South. Mr. Amrhein suggests that the company's Southern customers continue to contact the Charlotte office for any needed information or service.

Claude L. Wyrick has resigned as vice-president and general manager of Lola Mills, Inc., Stanley, N. C., and as vice-president of Stanley Supply Co. Marshall C. Rhyne, formerly associated with Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., at Laurel Hill, N. C., has been appointed plant manager for Lola Mills.

Appointment of Roland H. Gray (at left below) and S. A. Steere (right) as vice-presidents of the Goodyear Clearwater Mills and the Goodyear Decatur Mills with plants at Cartersville, Rockmart and Cedartown, Ga., and in Decatur, Ala., has been an-



nounced. Mr. Gray's duties will include business contacts for the four plants in the area as well as supervision over the accounting of each. Mr. Steere will continue in charge of operations of the mills. Mr. Gray, who will make his home in Cedartown, Ga., has been with Goodyear since November, 1933, when he was made assistant treasurer of the Goodyear Decatur Mills. Mr. Steere, who is manager of the company's cotton and fabric production departments, joined Goodyear in 1919 as superintendent of its textile mills in California. Since 1922 he has been in charge of fabric production.

Vernon W. Foster, who has been active in newspaper work at Spartanburg, S. C., has become associated with the industrial relations department of Spartan Mills, Startex Mills and Beaumont Mfg. Co. at Spartanburg.

T. W. Kitchen has succeeded P. E. Smith as superintendent of the finishing plant of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va. . . . W. H. Cousins has resigned as chief of Dan River's costs estimate department to become office manager for Newberry (S. C.) Textile Mills.

John R. Hester has resigned as vice-president and general manager of North Carolina Fabrics Corp., Yadkin, to devote his full time to operation of a garment manufacturing firm he is establishing at Charlotte. His duties have been taken over by W. H. Robertson, Jr., vice-president.

John A. Ramsey leaves his post as superintendent of North Carolina Fabrics Oct. 15 to become associated with the Clearwater Mfg. Co. bleachery at Old Fort, N. C.



E. S. Tennent, left, has been appointed purchasing agent for all textile plants in the South which are part of the Reeves Bros., Inc., organization, including Fairforest Finishing Co., Saxon Mills and War-

rrior Duck Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.; Mills Mill No. 1 at Greenville, S. C., and No. 2 at Woodruff, S. C.; Chesnee Division-Saxon Mills at Chesnee, S. C.; and Grace Cotton Mills at Rutherfordton, N. C. Mr. Tennent, who completed 31½ years of service with the Army Air Forces last January, will maintain offices in the Montgomery Building at Spartanburg. For the past 19 years he has been general purchasing agent for a number of Southern mills. This agency, also located in the Montgomery Building, henceforth will be known as the Sheldon Stearns Purchasing Agency, with Mrs. Ruth Stearns as assistant.

A. D. Elliott, agent for Huntsville (Ala.) Mfg. Co., has been given additional duties as vice-president in charge of operations for the two Saratoga Victory Mills, Inc., plants at Guntersville and Albertville, Ala. The mills are part of the M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., organization.

Ralph E. McKenna has been appointed superintendent of Pomona Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C. He succeeds Robert M. Cushman, resigned.

W. A. Julian, who has been vice-president and cotton buyer for Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, Inc., has been placed in charge

of the recently established cotton department of Burlington Mills Corp. The central buying office will be located at Cramerton Mills, which recently became part of the Burlington organization.



Frank D. Beacham, left, has joined the Southern sales staff of National Ring Traveler Co. and has been assigned to the South Carolina territory. He will maintain headquarters at Honea Path, S. C.

Walter W. Adcock, formerly of Robeson Mills at St. Pauls, N. C., has accepted a position as assistant superintendent of the Adrian Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C. Buford A. Robbins has been transferred from his position as assistant superintendent of the Adrian Plant to a similar position of the company's Madora Plant. . . . Stanley Duval, formerly assistant superintendent of Abbeville (S.C.) Mills, has joined A. Y. P. as assistant to the general manager.

J. M. James has resigned as overseer of weaving for Marjane Weaving Co., Charlotte, to become superintendent of Boljamas Weaving Co. at Gadsden, Ala., an organization which soon will begin the manufacture of drapery and upholstery fabrics.



**BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE:** A. Welling LaGrone, left, whose Army service lasted nearly six years, has joined the sales-service staff of Seydel Woolley & Co. of Atlanta, Ga. He will be assistant to Walter L. Whisnant, who recently was made the company's district sales manager in the Carolinas and Virginia. Mr. LaGrone and his family will make their home at Greenville, S. C. . . . Addison B. Carwile, recently released from Army duty, has become director of personnel training for Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills. . . . Peter M. Strang, who was a senior cotton technologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture prior to entering the Navy 3½ years ago, has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., for work on textile machinery development.



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**And a card is no better  
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Weak legs never made a good football player, and poor card clothing or improperly selected clothing never makes for good carding.

Ashworth card clothing is synonymous with quality, and Ashworth service enables you to keep it in good condition and to select the right clothing for the purpose.

If you have a card clothing problem, let one of our practical service representatives make recommendations. This same representative will, if you so desire, inspect your cards (including clothing, bearings and chains), free of charge, at regular intervals, and recommend a repair program involving minimum expense and minimum loss of productive time.

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*Factory	†Repair Shop	‡Distributing Point	

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CARD CLOTHING

**3 FACTORIES ... 6 REPAIR SHOPS ... 7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS**

Fayette Leister, veteran of a quarter-century of service as an anti-friction bearing engineer, has been elected by directors of Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn., to the office of vice-president in charge of engineering. He has been identified with Fafnir since 1921.



Kenneth H. Barnard, left, has been appointed to head the textile resin application laboratory of American Cyanamid's textile resin department. Mr. Barnard is an active member of many chemical and scientific organizations and has served the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists as chairman of the intersectional contest and chairman of the standing committee on conventions and programs. During the war he was the industry representative on the tropical deterioration committee (textiles) of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Before joining American Cyanamid Mr. Barnard was research director of the cotton and rayon division of Pacific Mills.

Richard F. Muller has been named manager of the New Orleans, La., district office of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., succeeding F. W. Stevens who after 41 years of service has requested to be released from this responsibility. Mr. Muller, who was promoted to assistant manager of the New Orleans district office early this year, joined Allis-Chalmers in 1920 upon his graduation from Tulane University.

P. M. Dinkins has been made president and a director of Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc. Jefferson Chemical was organized in November, 1944, by American Cyanamid Co. and The Texas Co. to produce chemicals from petroleum and petroleum gases. Its first plant, now under construction at Port

Neches, Tex., will produce intermediate chemicals used in the synthetic rubber, plastics, textile and other industries.

Dr. Samuel Lenher, manager of the Chambers Works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., at Deepwater Point, N. J., has been appointed director of manufacture for the dyestuffs division of the company, with headquarters in Wilmington. He will take the position, a new one in the organic chemicals department, on Oct. 1. In his new capacity, Dr. Lenher will report to Dr. Ivan Gubelmann, manager of the dyestuffs division. W. C. Brothers, assistant manager of the Chambers Works, moves up to the managership. He will be succeeded by Francis Knowles.

## OBITUARY

**Vincent A. Mims**, superintendent of Wehadkee Yarn Mills, died Sept. 13 at Talladega, Ala., following a brief illness.

**Henry Monerief**, 61, an employee of Cedartown (Ga.) Yarn Mills, Inc., for 45 years, died Aug. 23. He had been associated with the plant throughout his adult years.

**W. Maxwell Moore**, 61, a former vice-president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. rayon department, died recently at Wilmington, Del. Two sisters and a brother survive.

**William C. Cleveland**, 63, prominent in the textile industry for a number of years, died recently at Greenville, S. C. Until several years ago he owned and operated Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills. He was board chairman of Southern Weaving Co. at Greenville, and vice-president of Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co. Survivors include his widow, a son, two daughters, three brothers and a sister.

**James E. Ford**, 71, secretary and treasurer of Linford Mills, Inc., at Belmont, N. C., died recently.

**Walter T. Bunce**, until recently Southern manager at Charlotte for Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., died Aug. 28 at his home in East Greenwich, R. I. At the time of his death he was export manager for the company with headquarters at Providence, R. I. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

**Donald S. McClain**, 50, at one time associated in the ownership and operation of the former Atco (Ga.) Mills, died Sept. 7 at Atlanta, Ga. He is survived by his wife, son, daughter, mother, sister and brother.

**Thomas A. Ryan**, 81, research director for the textile machinery manufacturing concern of G. L. Brownell Co., died recently at Worcester, Mass. He leaves two sisters, a brother and two daughters.



**Lieut.-Comdr. Edward Rowell Holt, Jr.**, left, who was reported missing and presumed lost Aug. 24, 1945, while commanding the submarine *U. S. S. Bullhead* in the Java Sea, has been officially declared dead. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal has notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rowell Holt of Charlotte. For his services, Commander Holt was awarded the submarine combat insignia and commended in absentia by Rear Admiral James Fife, commander of the Navy's Seventh Fleet. He was said to be the youngest submarine commander in the Navy. His father is Southern representative of U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Mary Herndon Davis of Laurens, S. C., his parents, and one sister, Miss Peggy Holt.

For his services, Commander Holt was awarded the submarine combat insignia and commended in absentia by Rear Admiral James Fife, commander of the Navy's Seventh Fleet. He was said to be the youngest submarine commander in the Navy. His father is Southern representative of U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Mary Herndon Davis of Laurens, S. C., his parents, and one sister, Miss Peggy Holt.

## For the Textile Industry's Use

### EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

#### New Bulletin Describes Model 40 Controller

Bulletin 381, now being distributed by Foxboro (Mass.) Co., describes the Model 40 Controller, the newest addition to the company's line of instruments for process control. Large illustrations, accompanied by appropriate text, explain the many features of design which make the Model 40 virtually a wholly new instrument, in design and construction. The operating-panel feature of Stabilog control instruments is shown, and the convenience of op-

eration of maintenance of the Model 40, achieved through unit construction and assembly, is well illustrated. Indicating models, as well as single and multiple-pen recorders are shown, and the five types of control action available in the Model 40 are explained. Copies of the bulletin will be sent on request.

#### Sylvania, A. V. C. Merger Effective This Month

American Viscose Corp.'s acquisition of the assets and business of Syl-

vania Industrial Corp. became effective Sept. 12, according to a joint announcement by William C. Appleton, president, and Dr. Frank H. Reichel, chairman of the board. Sylvania will now be known as the Sylvania Division of American Viscose Corp. Both companies use cellulose as a principal raw material and employ related manufacturing and chemical processes, although their products are non-competitive. American Viscose Corp. manufactures rayon yarn and staple fiber. Sylvania Industrial Corp. manufactures cellophane, cellulose casings for meats,



Here is the final "Scott  
Tester Data Sheet." Request  
any others you need to  
complete your Set of 8

#### MAINTENANCE DATA SHEET NO. 8

#### CALIBRATION-INCLINE-PLANE

To check calibration of the IP-4 machine, weigh the carriage complete with all attachments (clamp, pen and weights for range to be checked). Carriage should weigh exactly twice the effective capacity (i.e. a 10-lb. cap. carriage should weigh 20 lbs.). On the IP-2, a 250-gram capacity carriage, complete with attachments, should weigh 591.51 grams—other capacities in same proportion. (A carriage weight should weigh an amount equal to the required capacity divided by the sine of the angle of maximum inclination.)

After determining that carriage weight is correct, see that rims of wheels and tracks are smooth and free of all dirt, rust, etc. Place carriage on track midway of its run. Adjust pen to rest in O horizontal on the chart. Then start the plane inclining. The line drawn will start vertical—indicating combined starting friction and inertia—but should move away from the vertical within the first two small spaces in the chart to indicate a satisfactory calibration.

If it does not, proceed as follows:

1. See that pen point is in good mechanical condition and sliding freely.
2. With commercial solvent and soft rag clean foreign materials from wheels and track.
3. Check tracking of wheels.
4. Remove wheels and wash ball bearings; repack per instructions.
5. Plain-bearing Wheels: Check condition of pivots, and indentation in axle and point in frame.
6. In replacing either type bearing, take care not to restrict rotation of wheel.
7. Check track alignment; tracks must be parallel and in same plane.

The many Scott Testers supply the needs of testing textiles, rubber, wire, paper, etc., up to 1 ton tensile.

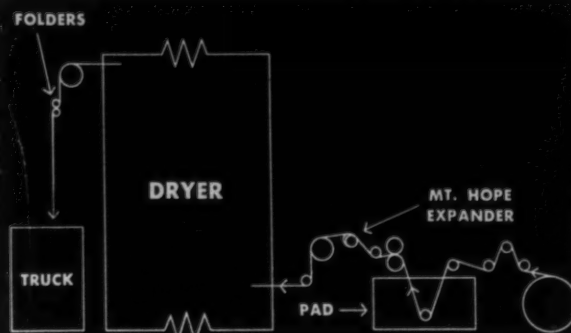
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## SCOTT TESTERS, INC.

115 Blackstone Street • Providence, R. I.

## Mount Hope Free-Wheeling EXPANDER



#### AS USED TO MAINTAIN WIDTH OF SPUN RAYONS

The diagram herewith shows how a leading finishing plant uses the Mount Hope Free-Wheeling Expander between the dye pad and a Proctor and Schwartz Air Dryer to keep spun rayons at maximum width and to eliminate all creases and wrinkles.

The Mount Hope Expander in this instance has replaced a wooden slot-type expander, because, being ball bearing mounted, it is "free-wheeling" and therefore puts less strain on the goods.

Other advantages are as follows:—

Because the warp is subjected to minimum tension, the Neoprene surface of the roll has extra long life.

Expanders can be set at any desired angle to the cloth.

Ball bearings, grease packed, are securely mounted in steel spools to outlast many Neoprene sleeve coverings and so designed that they cannot stick nor turn on the axle and cut it.

This expander is suitable not only for spun rayon but for all fabrics, including rayon marquisette and rayon and cotton tire cord.

We will be glad to assist you, free of charge, with your cloth opening, guiding, or cross-stretch problem.



### MOUNT HOPE MACHINERY CO.

42 Adams St., Taunton, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES—John H. Andresen, Inc., 138 Grand St., Paterson, N. J.; Ingalls Engineering Co., 1214 Union Trust Bldg., Providence 3, R. I.; Slaughter Machinery Co., Charlotte 1, N. C.; W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton and Montreal 3, Canada; Sidney Springer, 316 East Commercial St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

self-sealing viscose bands for bottle tops, textile sizes and finishes and plastic molding compounds. American Viscose Corp. has seven plants located in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and employs 21,000 people. Sylvania Industrial Corp. has one plant which is at Fredericksburg, Va., and employs approximately 2,000 people.

### Burkhart-Schier Chemical Develops Soap Extender

Of timely interest to the textile industry is the development of a soap extender by Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn. The cost of this new product—Burk-Schier XX-T—is less than that of soap, yet may be substituted pound for pound for a considerable percentage of soap customarily used. Woolen and worsted mills report that superior results are obtainable with XX-T at an actual savings by replacing three ounces of soap in the fulling and scouring formula with three ounces of Burk-Schier XX-T, retaining the usual amount of soda ash. The soap stock has added detergency and is kept fluid. The problem of starting up with gelled or solid soap stock is eliminated. With the above formula wetting is faster and dirt, soil and grease are readily removed and held in suspension for quick rinsing.

For scouring rayons and cottons, XX-T may be applied successfully to yarns, hosiery and piece goods. Burk-Schier XX-T and mild alkali insure clean, well bottomed goods—ready for bleaching or for dyeing. XX-T has

excellent wetting properties, and when used in the dye bath in place of soap, insures even penetration of dyestuff and clear bright colors in a minimum of time. Burk-Schier XX-T is said to be a versatile auxiliary and of special interest now in view of the shortage of soaps and other wet processing agents. XX-T is available in quantity and immediate deliveries can be made. Samples and further data upon request.

### Lixate Brine Pamphlet Offered By Company

International Salt Co., Inc., originator of the technique of making brine by self-filtration, has just published a pamphlet describing operating economies that the Lixate rock salt dissolve produces in regenerating zeolite water softeners. Copies of it and other literature on the Lixator may be obtained free of charge from the company in Scranton, Pa. Explaining that the Lixator is made in a wide range of sizes to meet any brine volume requirements, the pamphlet points out that the unit is completely automatic, eliminates salt handling and produces pure, fully saturated, self-filtered brine.

### New Bulletin Describes Sheerset, Lacet Finishes

The textile resin department of American Gyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., has published a new bulletin on its Sheerset and Lacet resin finishes which are designed to give durable crispness and shrinkage control to all types of sheer fabrics and to Notting-

ham laces. The bulletin describes the method of application and results obtained. Included are contrasting illustrations of treated and untreated lace curtains which show graphically the superior shrinkage control and stabilization of the resin treated curtains.

This type of finish was thoroughly tested during the war, when millions of yards of cotton and nylon insect netting that were processed with a durable resin finish developed by American Cyanamid maintained a satisfactory stiffness and shrinkage control in the heat and humidity of the South Pacific jungles. This aqueous resin process revamped for civilian use as Sheerest and Lacet resins offers one-bath finishes imparting shrinkage control, light fast and wash fast pastel colors, and durable bodying with desirable draping qualities. Bulletin No. 103 is available on application.

### Progress Citation Given To Raybestos-Manhattan

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., has been awarded a certificate of honorable mention by *Financial World* in recognition of progress reflected in its 1945 annual report to stockholders, as compared with that of a decade ago. The company received a similar award in 1944. The award reads: "This is to certify that the 1945 financial statement of the above company was judged as among those which showed improvement since 1936 from the standpoint of content, typography and format in the survey of 1,500 annual reports examined during 1946."

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## New Bulletin Describes Crease Resistant Finish

Publication of a bulletin describing the use of Aerotex Cream 450 has been announced by American Cyanamid Co. Aerotex Cream 450 is one of the chief resins used for crease resistant finishes, particularly on spun rayon and spun rayon mixtures of acetate, aralac or cotton. It has also been a popular resin for creaseproofing linens as well as certain cotton fabrics, particularly voiles, and it is an important component for durable glazed chintz effects on cotton. The bulletin (Textile Finishing Bulletin 115) is available upon application to the Textile Resin Department, American Cyanamid Co., at Bound Brook, N. J.

## Booklet Describes Basic Water-Softening Methods

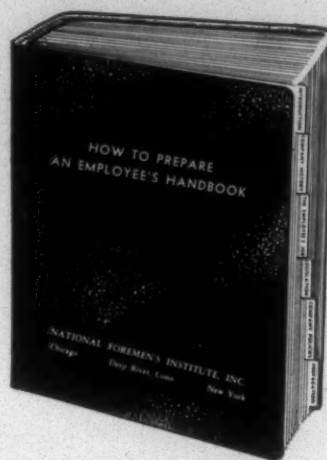
Basic types of ion-exchanging water softeners for industrial, institutional and municipal use are explained in a booklet issued by the Permutit Co., 330 West 42 Street, New York 18, N. Y. The water softeners, manufactured by Permutit, are of both pressure and

gravity types which feature automatic equipment to control backwashing, brining and rinsing processes. Copies of the booklet can be had upon written request to the company.

## Rohm & Haas Promotes Mildewproofing Agent

Announcement has been made of the development of a new mildewproofing compound in the laboratories of Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia. During wartime it was used to protect the stitching on Army tents and other fighting equipment from the destructive fungi found in the jungles. Containing 40 per cent active fungicide, Hyamine 3258 is a light tan paste which may be made fluid by heating to 80° F. A water dispersible quaternary ammonium pentachlorophenate, it combines synergistically the anti-fungal properties of quaternary ammonium salts with those of the chlorophenates. A typical mildewproofing formulation consists of approximately ten per cent Hyamine 3258 with a small amount of isopropanol and a wetting agent such as Triton X-155—all in water solution.

## HOW TO PREPARE AN EMPLOYEE'S HANDBOOK



## A MANUAL TO SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

The handbook offers management an opportunity to reach every employee and to influence him favorably toward the aims and policies of the company. It helps to ease returned servicemen into civilian work. It offers a medium to make known company rules and regulations.

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The first half of the manual deals with what to tell the employees; the second half with how to tell the employees what you want them to know.

Among the contents are standard information on Federal Labor Laws and Withholding Taxes, as well as practical details on how to plan the production of the book such as size, layout, printing illustrations. The manual has 32 illustrations which may be used in the preparation of your own handbook. Size 10½ x 8½, loose-leaf, fabrikoid binding, price \$12.50.

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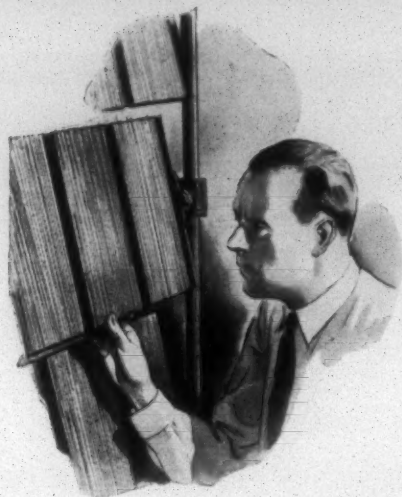
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## Getting Uneven Yarn?

Worn saddles may be the trouble, for they will cause the top rolls to drag.

Inspect your saddles at regular intervals and replace them the minute they have outlived their usefulness, as they won't last forever.

"It costs so little and saves so much."



### LOCK-IN SADDLE

Has device for oiling top rolls with very little attention. May be used to weight all three rolls or (by reversing back saddle) to weight front and back rolls only. One of many different types that we furnish.

**DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.**  
Established 1876  
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.

Sole Manufacturers of  
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LUBRICATING SADDLES

## Nolu Self-Lubricating Bearing Adaptable for Textile Use

A self-lubricating bearing, suitable for spinning machines, looms and other textile machines, is announced by the Nolu Oilless Bearing Co., Germantown 44, Philadelphia, Pa. Used extensively in machinery where cleanliness and sanitation are prime factors, Nolu oilless bearings are carefully tool-hardwood sections impregnated with a high grade lubricating oil. Clean and dry to the touch, the locked in oil is released to lubricate the bearing surface when warmed by the friction of the moving shaft.

## Bristol Announces New Bulletin On Tachometers

The Bristol Co., Waterbury 91, Conn., announces a new bulletin, No. S1400, describing its line of tachometer recorders and indicators. The 12-page bulletin includes a complete description of the Pyromaster potentiometer-type tachometer together with a description of the millivoltmeter-type indicating, and strip-chart recording tachometers. Complete wiring diagrams, application data, and accessory information are given, including illustrations of instruments, magnetos, and a typical installation. Copies of the bulletin are available from the company.

## Ceglin-Latex Compound Used On Pile Fabrics

Using a compound of Ceglin cellulose ethers and rubber latex as a backing composition for pile fabrics,sylvania Industrial Corp. has developed a new method of finishing such materials so that they are rendered more resistant to ageing and laundering. The process is covered by U. S. Patent 2,391,867, issued to James Andrew Clark and assigned to the company. According to the terms of the patent, the new method also decreases the quantity of rubber latex used in the treatment of pile fabrics and produces a fabric in which the piles are permanently bound to the ground material in a manner that secures the pile yarns against withdrawal.

The patent states that a pile fabric of any type may be treated, preferably by back filling, with a composition of Ceglin and rubber latex, which is con-

jointly coagulated upon the fabric, forming a continuous permanent coating which binds the pile tufts and individual fibers to the ground threads of the fabric. Various pigments, fillers and the like may be added to the mixture before or during application of this composition to the fabric. This new application of Ceglin is one of a growing list of uses to which these cellulose ether finishes may be put, according to the company. At the present time they are widely used throughout the textile field as a finish for cottons and rayons to give them a better hand, increase their wearing qualities, reduce their shrinkage, enable them to withstand laundering better and eliminate the need for starching.

## Companies Announce New Speed Selector System

A new development of planetary motion in which two standard cross-section V-belts and four variable pitch pulleys provide infinite ratio, stepless speed from full down through zero and into full reverse at constant torque of two-horsepower capacity is announced jointly by Speed Selector, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, and B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. The Cleveland company designed and developed the new V-belt control, known as the Variable-V-Planetary Speed Selector, while B. F. Goodrich, one of the world's leading manufacturers of V-belts, will merchandise the product along with its transmission lines. A slight change in the variable pitch pulleys of the Speed Selector brings a large change in output speed through multiplying action of the planetary mounted on the motor or driven shaft of the machine on which it is used, eliminating need for special mounting brackets, or extra guards.

In operation, the Variable-V-Planetary Speed Selector system compares the ratios of two V-belt drives and applies the difference in speed to output shafts. With the ratios equal the difference in speed and output shaft speed is zero. If the ratio of one drive is greater than the other the output shaft rotates forward at a speed proportionate to the difference in ratios. If the ratio is less the output shaft operates in reverse in the same proportionate ratios. Speeds from 400 r. p. m. to zero, forward and reverse can be obtained. All changes are made by a hand



control wheel, which alters the pitch diameter of the center pulleys so that as one is increased the other is decreased and the change imparted to the outer pulleys by the wedging action of the V-belts. It is mounted on the input shaft of the driven machine by a tapered collet. The wheel thus controls diameter of all four pulleys without use of springs or complex linkages.

Advantages cited are increased production by providing correct speed for each job; high efficiency; constant torque; infinite speed ratios in either direction; speed changes, without stopping machine by finger tip control; easily installed, either horizontal, vertical or inclined; sturdy construction; easily designed into new equipment; space saving through compact design, using standard motors and remotely controlled if desired. Among applications suggested are agitators, calenders, cards, conveyors, dyeing machines, process machinery, pumps and scale hoppers, shapers, slicers, stitchers and other textile machinery.

A new booklet on its line of Vibro-Insulators, devices of rubber and metal to cushion industrial and manufacturers original equipment and reduce

vibration and noise, has been published by Goodrich and is now available upon request. The booklet includes descriptions of three new Vibro-Insulators, Types 130, 133 and 144, recommended for use as feet or bumpers on office equipment, portable machinery, tables, blowers, fans, pumps, etc. All the Vibro-Insulators provide quieter operation, greater stability of equipment and vibration absorption. The booklet gives an outline on the proper selection of the Vibro-Insulator for specific requirements, cites a larger number of typical applications and gives a complete table of characteristics of each type. All Vibro-Insulators shown in the booklet are regular stock items.

### Various Emulsion Uses Described in New Book

The application of emulsions in many industries and appropriate technical processes are described in the second enlarged edition of *Emulsion Technology, Theoretical and Applied*, published recently by Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 234 King Street, Brooklyn 31, N. Y. (\$6.50). A new

section has been added on the theory of emulsions in which all current conceptions have been compared and discussed in detail; the reader is given a clear picture of the viscosity, surface-film, surface-tension, phase-volume, solid particles, absorption, hydration, oriented-absorption, oriented-wedge and electro-kinetic theories and of their contribution to the explanation of the various phenomena of emulsification.

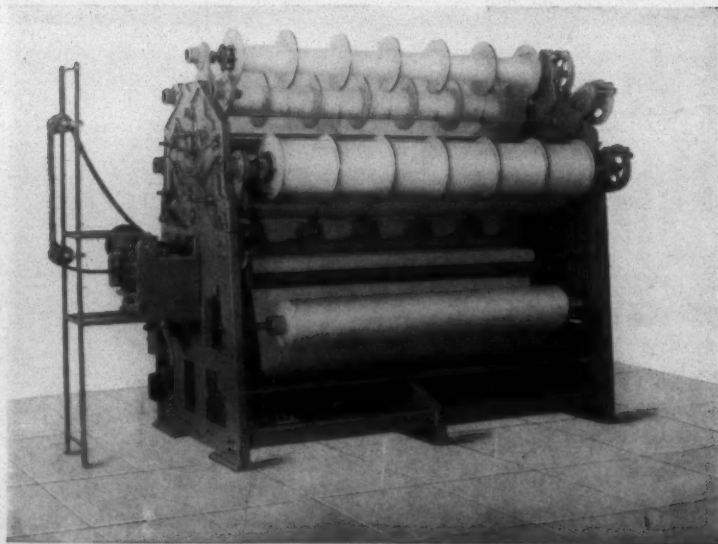
A special feature of this new edition is a comprehensive list of emulsifying agents divided into the following categories: anion active agents, cation active agents, non-ionic agents, and miscellaneous emulsifiers. This alphabetical list includes trade names, chemical composition, emulsion type, references, manufacturer and recommended uses of the emulsifying agents. It will be helpful to the beginner as well as to the specialist.

Besides this new information, the book includes authoritative data on methods of formulation of many practical, commercial emulsions in the fields of waxes, coatings, textiles, etc. It also gives valuable information concerning the patent literature on emulsions.

## The NEW REINER KAY LOOM IS HERE

The following is a partial list of products that can be made on this new Reiner combination knitting and weaving loom:

- ELASTIC CORSET FABRICS (one or two-way stretch, full width section or ribbon)
- SUSPENDERS
- HOSE WELT TOP
- SHOE CLOTH (elastic)
- UPHOLSTERY FABRICS (elastic)
- SWIM SUITS (elastic)
- DRESS FABRICS (cotton, rayon, wool, worsted, linen, etc.)
- DRAPERY FABRICS
- CURTAINS
- VEILINGS
- FUR FABRICS
- BRUSHED FABRICS (full width or narrow)
- GLASS FABRICS (full width or narrow)
- ASBESTOS FABRICS (full width or narrow)
- All fabrics can be made with or without filling.



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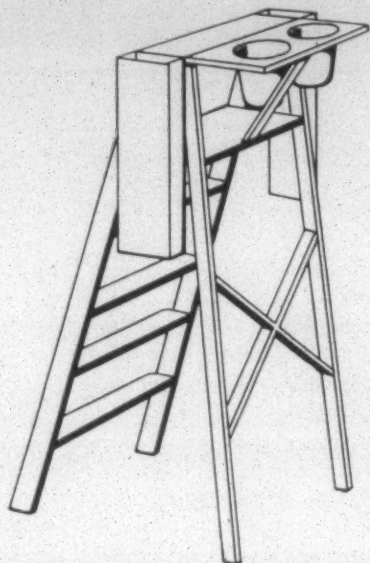
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## Ladder Aids Fluorescent Installation Maintenance

To maintain the high lighting levels of small fluorescent installations, engineers of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., have developed an all-purpose maintenance ladder (as shown), said



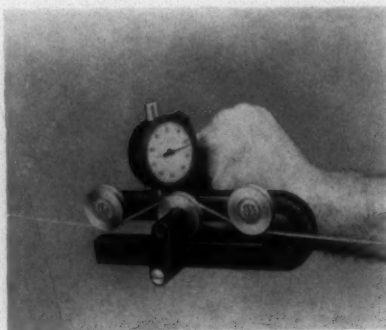
to be easy and inexpensive to build. By the addition of sheet metal or wood racks to any ladder, spaces are provided for burned-out lamps, new lamps, starters, cleaning cloths and two buckets, one for the cleaning solution and the other for rinse water. A systematic plan of fluorescent maintenance insures continuous peak performance of fluorescent lamps and fixtures with minimum diminution of light output. In one installation, studied by Sylvania Electric, accumulated dirt and dust on lamps and reflectors caused a 27 per cent light loss. The frequency of cleaning, of course, is dependent on locality and dirt in the atmosphere, but a rule of thumb says that when fixtures are providing one-quarter to one-third less light than the designed output, it is time for a soap and water application. The cleaning agent to be used depends on the type of reflecting surface. Reflectors which are only slightly dirty can be rubbed with a damp cloth, but to remove hardened dirt on a porcelain enamel surface, an efficient and concentrated "soapless" soap will do a thorough job with a minimum amount of effort and leave the surface clean and sparkling. Synthetic enamel surfaces, however, require a green soap solution briskly applied. On an aluminum reflector, the solution must be as neutral as possible, since even mild alkalinity or acidity will destroy the re-

flectivity of the metal finish. A green soap solution or one of the special wax or wax emulsion cleaners which have been specifically developed for cleaning aluminum are recommended. Glass surfaces of lamps and diffusers are best cleaned with trisodium phosphate, and no rinsing is necessary.

Increases in the light output of fluorescent lamps, ranging from the miniature six-watt T5 to the large 100-watt T17, have been announced by Sylvania Electric. These increases, measured by initial (100-hour) lumen ratings, average approximately five per cent but run as high as 14 per cent in the case of the 15-watt soft white fluorescent. Initial lumen ratings of the widely used 40-watt T12 have been raised six per cent for the new 4,500° white color, 11 per cent for the daylight and four per cent for the soft white. The 100-watt T17, which is used extensively in industrial installations, has rating increases of three per cent for the daylight and soft white colors and over four per cent for the standard white.

## New Instrument Introduced For Tension Measurement

A new tensometer, designed for accurate measurement of tension in a strand of thread, yarn or cord with a range up to 100 pounds, has been developed by Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., Belleville, N. J. Clipped on a moving, continuous cord, the tensometer measures tension directly in pounds.

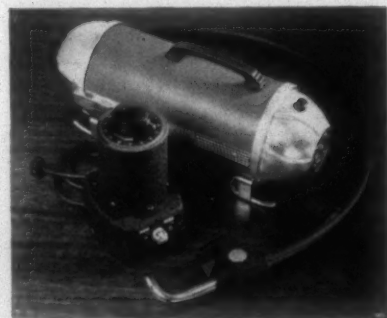


The handle and frame of the new instrument (see illustration) are made of aluminum alloy and finished with a black anodic coating. The grooved wheels which carry the cord are of stainless steel and are mounted on precision ball bearings. Accuracy of the instrument is unaffected by either time or hard use. Recently, Walter Kidde & Co. entered the textile machinery field. In addition to its regular line of

equipment for fire detection and extinguishing, the company is manufacturing a tension and density control device for precision winding as well as machinery to be used under the Fiber-Bonded process developed by Dan River Mills, Inc.

## New Abraser Accessory Is Developed By Taber

A new vacuum pickup unit, Model 100-108, designed expressly for use in conjunction with the company's abramer in wear-testing textile fabrics for maximum serviceability, has been developed by Taber Instrument Corp., North Tonawanda, N. Y. This new abrasion-resistance testing aid facilitates greater efficiency and promotes more accurate results, especially in the case of open-weave fabrics, according to the manufacturer.



A powerful, two-stage turbine vacuum device (see illustration), it thoroughly and quickly removes abraded particles trapped in weave of fabric, thereby assuring uniformly effective contact of calibrase wheel faces against the specimen, the manufacturer adds. Among the key operating features provided by this abramer accessory are an adjustable suction control, variable voltage transformer, and an adjustable swivel nozzle which is rotated easily, rotated to proper position required for completely, instantly removing lint and abradings from textile specimens.

Standing on floor completely out of the operator's way, the horizontal tank of the unit is connected to an abramer by rubber-covered flexible tube. Nozzle assembly is mounted on right-hand arm support of abramer and adjusted to proper height for thickness of specimen undergoing test. It is also said this equipment requires no special maintenance. Complete data may be secured on request to Taber Instrument Corp., 111 TB Goundry Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.



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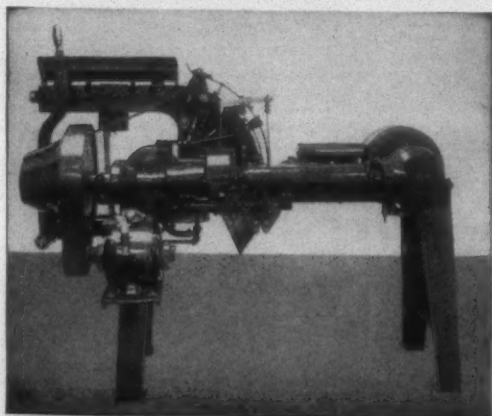
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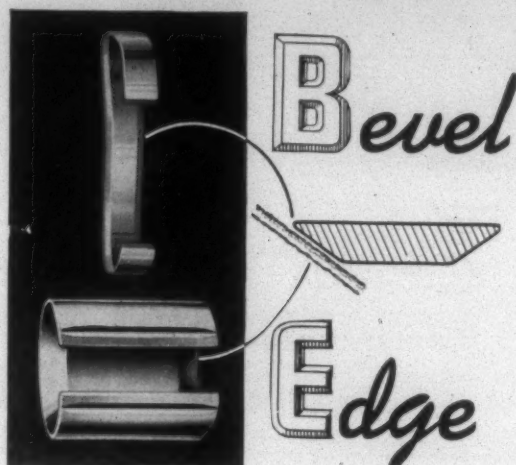
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44-inch reed, double index dobbies, individual motor drive, ¾ h. p., 550 v. Price \$140 each mill floor. Looms skidded.

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Attractive position available to man that can qualify. Requires experience handling textile machinery including preparation for moving machines, placing of temporary beams, ramps, etc. Must be able to handle men and completely supervise each operation. Will entail considerable traveling in Southeast. In reply state age, marital status, previous employers and job performed for them and at least three personal references.

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Size— $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 020 flat (galvanized).  
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Three Barber-Colman Spoolers, 120-spindle, year 1924 model. Four Barber-Colman high speed warpers, 1924 model.

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2—Medium size textile mills; one on high grade drills, the other on broadcloth for shirts, pajamas, shorts, etc.

3—Print Cloth Mills—20,000; 40,000, and 60,000 spindles and necessary looms. All information strictly confidential.

Write "P. O. Box 5356, Station B,  
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Two experienced Stafford Loom Overhaulers.  
3 A-1 Loom Fixers. Pay above average.

Write "Loom," care Textile Bulletin,  
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- 1—Waste Machine, for reworking scavenger and roving waste.
- 1—Cork Roll Buffing Machine.
- 1—Automatic Banding Machine.
- 1—Shaper for machine shop.
- 1—Abbott Cone Winder.
- 1—Cloth Shearing Machine. Must be late model and in A-1 condition.
- 1—Rip saw, for wood shop.
- 250 to 300—40" "E" Model Draper Looms.

## FOR SALE

- 56—"E" Model Draper Looms and 327 "K" Model Draper Looms, all 30" width, 156 equipped with 4-bank sliding bar stop motions, and spring top harness motions, weaving tubing. All have Roper let-offs, vibrating whip rolls.
- 2—10 x 5 Saco-Pette Intermediates, 112 spindles each.
- 6—7 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Saco-Pette Speeders, 160 spindles each.

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# Fall Convention Season Begins for Textile Men

**B**EGINNING the textile industry's usual fall series of meetings, members of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association gather for their 21st annual convention Sept. 27 at the Carlton Yarn Mills Clubhouse, Cherryville, N. C. The first session begins at 2:30 p. m., and will feature the following speakers: M. Earl Heard, research director for West Point Mfg. Co.; Ed Lipscomb, National Cotton Council; Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; and R. D. Hall of Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C. This business meeting will close with nomination and election of officers for the coming year. Following the evening dinner session the association president, C. C. Dawson of Cramerton Mills, Inc., will present his report. United States Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina will deliver the principal evening address.

As announced previously, Saturday, Sept. 28, is to be "Textile Manufacturers Day" at the North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh. Persons connected with the textile industry in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee have been invited to visit the school, inspect its facilities, attend a luncheon and hear of plans for further development of the school.

In the first of a planned series of sectional meetings, the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will offer a program devoted to plant accident prevention and safety programs. This meeting, which begins at 10 a. m. Oct. 5, will be held in the Clemson College textile school at Clemson, S. C. Discussion leaders of the four main topics are: C. A. Anderson, district claims manager for American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Greenville, S. C. ("Accident Frequency As Related to the Accident Problem"); A. C. Phelps, personnel director for the Brandon Corp., Greenville ("The Purpose and Value of Systematic Records and Follow-up in Accident Prevention Work"); J. D. Green, plant manager for Springs Cotton Mills at Kershaw, S. C., and George D. Baker, superintendent of the Springs Eureka Plant at Chester, S. C. ("An Effective Accident Prevention Program"); W. M. Pittendreigh, superintendent of Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and Mrs. Syble Chaney, R. N., Laurens plant nurse ("The Value of Pre-employment Physical Examinations from a Safety Standpoint"). All personnel directors, plant managers and their assistants have been invited to attend this meeting, as well as the Clemson College-North Carolina State College football game which follows and for which tickets will be available at the meeting.

The Textile Operating Executives of Georgia headquarters has distributed a list of 16 questions on slashing and weaving, answers to which will be compiled and presented during a Saturday meeting of the group Oct. 12 at Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. Slashing chairman is R. P. Hardeman, superintendent of Reigel Textile Corp. at Trion, Ga., and weaving chairman is G. H. Smith, assistant manager of Pepperell Mfg. Co. at Lindale, Ga.

The annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., will be held Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23 and 24, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, marking

the organization's 20th anniversary. The program for the convention is now being prepared and will be built around subjects of paramount importance to the industry.

Members of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists' Piedmont Section will hold their fall meeting Oct. 26 at Charlotte. Details of the program are being arranged by W. A. Wardell of Rohm & Haas Co. and Fred Sprock of the Geigy Co.

## Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Meet

Approximately 150 delegates were in attendance as the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association met recently at Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C. Virginius Dabney, editor of the *Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch*, was the principal speaker at the two-day meeting. Other speakers heard include: Stuart F. Heinritz of New York, editor of *Purchasing Magazine*; R. A. McCuiston of Thomasville, N. C., purchasing agent for Thomasville Chair Co.; J. W. Knowlton of Charlotte, economist, Duke Power Co., and L. E. Russell of New York City, research engineer of Mathieson Alkali Works. J. M. Potter of Raleigh, purchasing agent for the North Carolina Highway and Public Works Commission and president of the association, presided.

## Production of Rayon Broad Woven Goods Rises

Production of rayon broad woven goods continued its upward trend during the second quarter of 1946, marking the third successive quarter to show increased production, according to a report from the Bureau of the Census. The total of 442 million linear yards produced during the second quarter was five million yards, or one per cent, greater than in the first quarter of 1946 and 13 per cent greater than in the second quarter of 1945. Production of 100 per cent filament rayon fabrics was approximately the same as last quarter, the report reveals, while production of 100 per cent spun rayon fabrics was slightly lower than the last quarter.

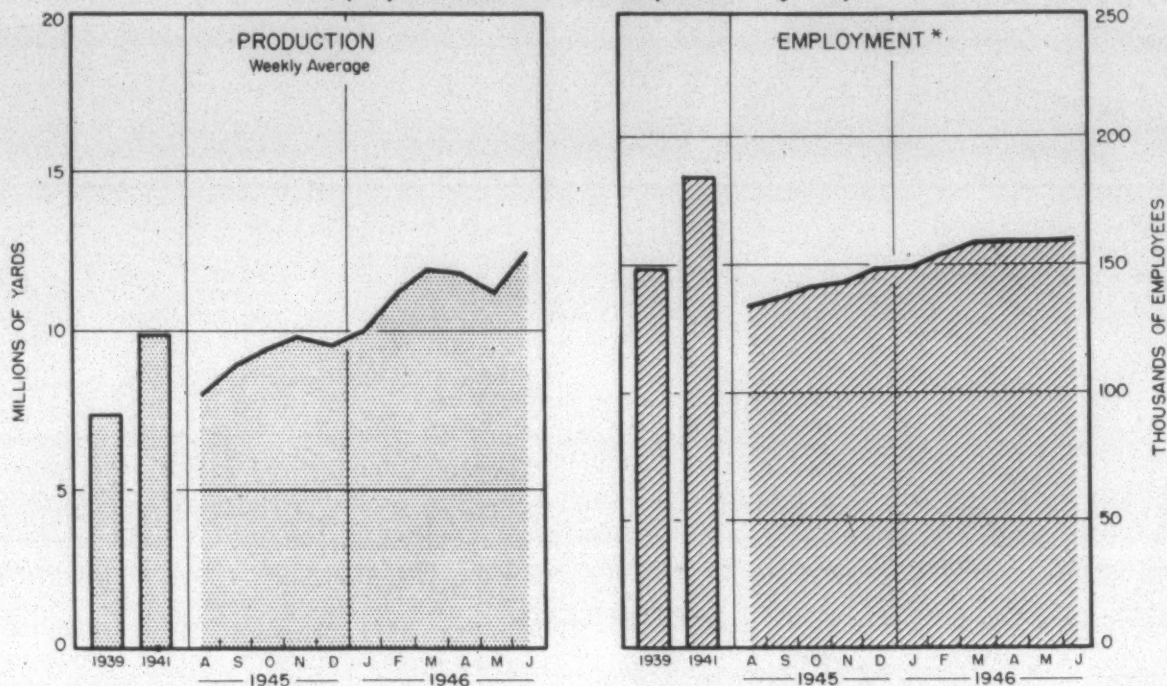
## Record Corn Crop Is Predicted

A record-breaking corn crop estimated at 3,496,820,000 bushels has been forecast by the Department of Agriculture. Such a production would be 16 per cent greater than that of 1945 and 34 per cent above the 1935-1944 average. This would indicate an increasing supply of corn starch, an important item in the textile industry.

America's silk industry was featured recently on an hour radio program, the Valley Forge Caravan, which each night pays tribute to a selected American industry. The program is sponsored by the Adam Scheidt Brewing Co. of Norristown, Pa., as a contribution to a wider public appreciation of American free enterprise. The program traced the development of silk from its earliest stages to its present position in the industrial world.



## Production of Woolen and Worsted Fabrics Up Sharply Employment Increases Steadily Since V-J Day



## IMPORTANCE OF MATERIALS HANDLING

Production is materials in motion. The handling of materials in a plant averages from 25 to 40 per cent of production costs. Handling and rehandling add nothing to the value of the finished goods, and must be considered direct overhead costs.

## MECHANIZATION OF MATERIALS HANDLING

Horsepower is cheaper than manpower for most handling tasks, as well as faster, safer\*, and more efficient. Put more men in productive jobs by mechanized lifting, moving and stacking.

Floor trucks, lift-trucks, skids, portable elevators for miscellaneous handling

Electric trucks for flexible, safe, fast carrying and tiering

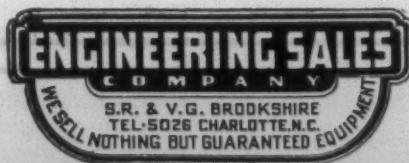
Conveyors for continuous flow of materials

Tramrail, cranes, automatic dispatch systems for overhead handling

**\*SAFETY NOTE:** It is estimated that approximately 25% of lost-time accidents in this country are directly attributed to materials handling accidents, which in 1944 cost an estimated \$60,000,000.00—an important consideration in favor of mechanized materials handling in addition to savings in handling costs.

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Improvement in carding is  
produced immediately by  
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efficiency and quality in  
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through spinning.

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Cotton Card—Woolen and  
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## Plastic Being Used in Work Gloves

Monsanto Chemical Co. predicts that plastic coated fabrics will be used in many of the 200 million pairs of work gloves which Americans will buy in 1947. In the current leather shortage, the company said, glove manufacturers have turned to a Monsanto plastic identified as vinyl butyral, experimentally producing models of lighter weight, improved grip, greater resistance to soiling and comparable wearing properties.

At the end of the work day, the wearer can use a solvent to remove the oil and grime from the plastic coated surfaces. The tough, flexible plastic also is relatively unaffected by repeated launderings. The glove manufacturers will use canton flannel coated with vinyl butyral to form the thumb, index finger and palm surfaces most affected by wear and soiling. Untreated canton flannel, permitting the glove to "breathe," forms the backhand side of the middle, fourth and little fingers.

## Cotton's Competitive Position Under Study

Another phase in the most ambitious fact-finding investigation ever undertaken on cotton was to have been entered Sept. 18 in Washington, D. C., with a small group of specialists beginning a three-day conference on the "Competitive Position of Cotton in Its End Uses." The meeting, part of an all-inclusive study of the entire cotton picture from the soil to the consumer, was to consolidate information gained by one of ten steering committees engaged in a huge undertaking called "The Fact-finding Program on Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt."

The vast overall program arose months ago when the Pace Sub-committee of the House Agricultural Committee asked the National Cotton Council to sponsor a meeting in Memphis to set up a research organization to study all the complex problems of the cotton economy, even including such related matters as the health and education of cotton state populations, the relation of other cotton belt crops to cotton, and the effect of industrialization of the cotton belt on the production, processing and marketing of the South's great crop.

The study of cotton's competitive standing has covered eight months of extensive field research which has included personal interviews with key men in 100 fabricating firms, 30 department stores in 12 cities, 30 converting establishments, three textile wholesale houses and two large mail order firms. The committee for this fourth among ten includes Dr. M. K. Horne, director of cotton utilization research for the National Cotton Council, chairman; Rodney Whitaker of the Department of Agriculture's cotton branch; E. H. Omohundro, principal agricultural economist of the department's marketing division; R. J. Cheatham, A. Mason Dupre and Robert Evans of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture; Frank McCord, director of marketing research for the National Cotton Council, and Raymond Steinbach, market analyst for the council.

In addition to Project No. 4, these other projects are a part of the widespread and elaborate survey being made under the program: (1) Farming problems, including studies on reduction of cost of cotton production, the diversification of cotton belt crops, and the improvement of cotton yield and quality; (2) Ginning, warehousing and mar-



keting studies; (3) Processing and distribution of cotton products, including those from cottonseed; (5) The study of competing products—paper, rayon and other synthetic fibers, and their future trends in price, quality and quantity; (6) Export problems of cotton; (7) Analysis of past government programs affecting cotton; (8) Industrialization in the cotton belt; (9) Health in the cotton belt; and (10) Education in the cotton belt.

Chairman of the central steering committee for the ten-phase program is Dr. Clarence Dorman, director of the Mississippi State College Experiment Station at Starkville, Miss. Agencies included in those preparing the study are state experiment stations, land grant colleges and other educational institutions, the Department of Agriculture, U. S. Tariff Commission, Departments of Commerce, Labor and Interior, Federal Reserve System, National Cotton Council, Farm Foundation, National Cottonseed Products Association, Cotton-Textile Institute and the Brookings Institution. Several of the reports will be complete this fall, the National Cotton Council said.

### Chicopee's Lumite Screens Are Displayed

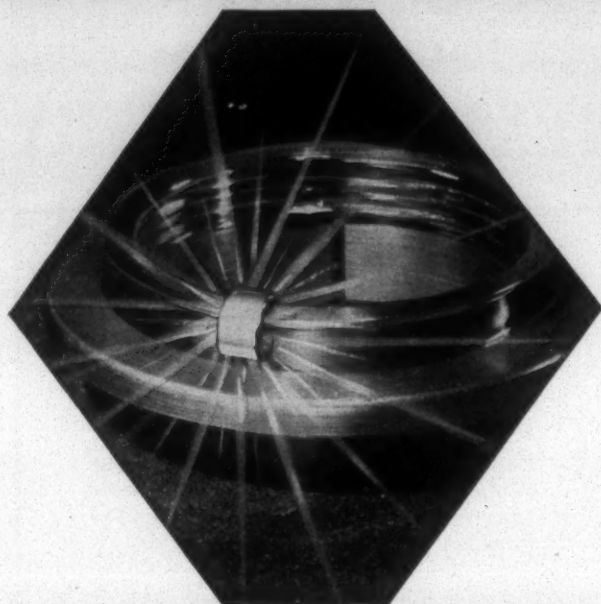
Rust-proof insect screen for doors and windows, and fabrics entirely resistant to staining, were featured in an exhibit of the Lumite Division, Chicopee Mfg. Corp., at the National Hardware Show in Grand Central Palace, New York, which was opened for six days this month.

The insect screen and the fabrics are woven with extruded filaments of vinylidene chloride and are products which, developed shortly before Pearl Harbor, became available for civilian and domestic use only after the end of the war with Japan. The Army and Navy utilized all available supplies of the insect screen during the war for hot, humid jungle and other war areas where it lasted indefinitely. Now being produced in practically the same range of colors, designs and weaves as conventional materials, the fabrics are shown in such applications as automobile seat covers, draperies and for upholstery. One section of the exhibit is devoted to the use of Lumite screen and fabric in such highly diversified industrial applications as filtering, electroplating, reinforcing and laminating operations.

A highlight of the Lumite screen and fabrics display is a test which consists of a five-pound iron ball dropping continually at four-second intervals from a height of ten inches on a framed section of Lumite screen to demonstrate the material's impact and tensile strengths.

One hundred and twenty-nine Transporter motorized hand trucks have been installed by 37 leading textile companies and are now at work in 44 plants operated by these firms, according to a *Blue Book of Transporter Users* just published by Automatic Transportation Co., 149 East 87th Street, Chicago 20, manufacturer of the Transporter and other electric propelled material handling equipment. Largest single textile industry user is a manufacturer of rayon yarn, with 30 Transporters at work in four plants. Introduced in January, 1942, the Transporter is said to have made mechanized material handling methods practical for the first time for loads up to three tons in operations unable to use regular heavy industrial trucks. It was the first motorized hand truck to be generally adopted by American industry, and during the four and one-half years since its introduction, 9,900 Transporters have been manufactured and sold.

## PRODUCTION JEWEL



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The Carter Traveler that you mount on a spinning or twister ring has been shaped, cut and polished with the same degree of care and accuracy that produces a finished precious stone. Here, too, is value created by skilled hands and precision machinery working with the finest raw materials.

Absolutely uniform in weight, temper and shape, Carter Travelers are jewels of efficiency as they smoothly guide the yarn to the bobbin while imparting just the right amount of drag or twist.

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DIVISION OF

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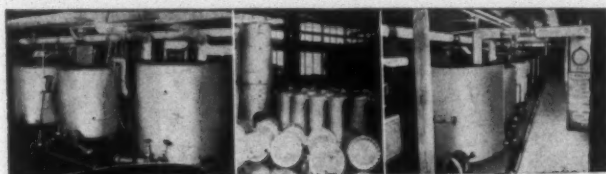
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## Velon Monofilaments

(Continued from Page 32) are generally associated with the crystalline state of matter. While this "orientation" is a part of the growth process in the naturally occurring fibers, it is necessary to arrange the molecules in a synthetic fiber after it is formed. In processing velon orientation is produced by passing the extruded filament around two rolls, the second rotating at approximately four times the speed of the first.

When velon resin is heated above its softening point and quickly plunged into a cold bath it passes from the molten state into an amorphous state. This state is a metastable one and the resin reverts from it, slowly, to a crystalline state which is the thermodynamically stable one at normal conditions. The phase change can be easily followed experimentally by measuring the specific gravity of the material (amorphous-1.66, crystalline 1.69). It can also be observed nicely by optical means using a microscope equipped with a polarizing eyepiece and illuminating the specimen by transmitted, polarized light.

The length of time that the resin exists in the amorphous state is very important since all orientation must take place before random crystallization begins. The temperature of the quenching bath is the chief factor in determining the length of the amorphous period as shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Tem. of Bath C°	Time to Crystallize
100	15 sec.
80	30 sec.
65	1 min.
35	10 min.
30	20 min.
20	90 min.
10	500 min.

The following table gives some data to show the effect of orientation upon the tensile strength of the fiber.

TABLE III

Tensile Strength lbs./sq. in.	Per Cent Total Elongation
8,000	0
15,000	50
17,000	100
17,000	250
20,000	300
32,000	350
60,000	450

Inspection of this table shows that the greatest beneficial effect in tensile strength occurs only after the fiber is well oriented. (Microscopic studies indicate that orientation starts at the beginning of the stretch.) Other laboratory experiments indicate that for all practical purposes we can consider 450 per cent total elongation as representing complete orientation. In general, along with an increase in tensile strength, orientation also increases flexibility, improves the impact strength and reduces brittleness.

The production of a colored product is effected by incorporating various colored materials into the powdered resin before the extrusion process. The colorants used may be organic or inorganic pigments but should be of high tinctorial power of fine particle size. These two properties allow the desired color to be developed in the product with the use of a minimum amount of pigment. Large quantities of colorant, poorly dispersed, have been found to contribute to lower tensile strengths in the fiber and to filament breakage in the orientation and subsequent weaving operations. The incorporation of coloring matter onto velon



fabrics by the standard textile methods has not as yet been satisfactory. Velon is the most nonabsorptive plastic known. Hence, it will not dye, and for the same reason neither will it stain. For example, you may spill ink on a velon fabric and restore it to its original condition by wiping it with a damp cloth. Several advantages are realized by incorporating the pigment into the fiber. The color is distributed throughout the body of the filament and the original color is maintained during the whole life of the product. Fabrics produced in this manner do not crock, and no fading takes place during cleaning operations.

Velon monofilaments have been woven into several kinds of fabrics which have been subjected to very severe service tests. Insect screening, woven from olive drab velon monofil, was widely used in the South Pacific by the armed forces. Under these conditions its mildew, fungus, and corrosion resistant properties were well proven. Very little civilian usage has been made as yet however, service tests have shown that velon screening does possess several advantages over wire screen. One serious problem often encountered with wire screening, the staining of white painted walls beneath wire screened windows due to "rain wash," is eliminated. The use of a screening material of a color which matches the trim of a dwelling is feasible. Gravity impact tests made on velon screening against a control of galvanized wire screening showed that permanent deformation was less both at room temperature and at 17°C. in the case of the velon screen.

Velon fabrics have been tested over the past four years as upholstery fabrics in taxicabs, busses, passenger cars, and railway coaches with very encouraging results. In these applications the nonflammability, marked resistance to wear,

and ease of cleansing of this material are of great advantage. Velon is also available in the form of a rattan for extremely heavy-duty upholstery applications. In this form it has been used to good advantage as an upholstery material in the New York subways since 1940. Under these extreme conditions of wear it has stood up excellently.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the fine filament extrusion, which is at present in the development stage, will open up the field of multifilament yarns to this material. Some interesting fabrics have also been produced experimentally in which velon filaments are interwoven with other yarns. The presence of velon in these fabrics improves the wear properties as shown by Faber Abrader tests.

At 10 a. m. Oct. 3 a starting gun will be fired and hundreds of the nation's best cotton pickers' nimble fingers will start pulling fluffy fiber from an 80-acre field on the outskirts of Blytheville, Ark. The Seventh Annual National Cotton Picking Contest will have begun. The race will be on for the \$1,000 grand prize, which will go, not necessarily to the person who picks the most cotton, but he who picks the most and the best.

As in earlier years, the National Cotton Council is enthusiastically supporting the sponsor organization, the Blytheville Junior Chamber of Commerce, because of the emphasis, which increases each year, on the value of picking quality cotton. This stress is associated directly with the council's "extra care means extra cash" campaign to bring the cotton farmer more money for his crop and to give the manufacturer a better product.



# TEXTILE PROCESS COMPOUNDS

## MINOTINTS

Oil-base fugitive tints for all synthetic and natural fibers.

Identification — Lubrication — Conditioning

RAYON OILS  
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**Package and Rotary  
Dyeing Machines**

ALL STAINLESS STEEL

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## Enemy Narrow Fabric Patents Available

Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham has announced the availability of five patents seized from enemy nationals on machinery for producing narrow fabric types which are used, for example, in the insulation of certain types of electric wires. Mr. Markham said a list of the five patents—one of which has expired and, therefore, is usable without a license—together with information on how to secure a license may be obtained by writing the Patent Use and Development Section, Office of Alien Property Custodian, Washington 25, D. C.

Licenses are available on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis for the remaining life of the patents, the custodian explained. An administrative fee of \$15 is charged for each patent licensed. Abstracts of these five patents and 43 other seized patents in the fields of textiles, braiding, netting and lace making may be obtained by sending ten cents to the above address. The five machinery patents were issued to Guido-Horn of Berlin-Weissensee, Germany. In a report (No. P.B. 17549) on the machine issued by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, it is stated that the machine is of importance because of its high rate of production and its relatively low maintenance cost.

## Cotton Waste Price Control Continues

Cotton waste is still under price control and will remain under its present price ceilings, the Office of Price Administration said last month. The statement was prompted by reports circulating in the industry that cotton waste was going to be decontrolled.

Some consideration has been given to decontrol, O. P. A. said, but the effect of cotton waste prices on other products, such as mattresses, is considered to be too great. Cotton waste ceiling prices will not be raised, as cotton textile prices were, because cotton waste is a by-product of the cotton textile industry and is therefore not affected by the rising costs of raw cotton, which have occasioned cotton-product price increases to meet the requirements of the new law.

## Nylon Ousts Silk From Another Job

Domestic nylon is gradually replacing imported silk on the shakers and reels used in the corn processing operations of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. at Decatur, Ill. Nylon was introduced in this process during the war years because of the shortage of bolting material, most of which was leno cloth, a high grade weave consisting of interlocking threads, produced in France and Switzerland.

When these shipments were cut off by the war, experiments with nylon were undertaken. Perforated rubber cloth was also tried, but the rubber shortage soon put an end to those tests. In still other tests, silk was found more satisfactory than nylon where starch in powder form passes through reels in the dry starch process. Staley is now experimenting with nylon as a substitute for cotton filter cloths in the starch filter house.

In the milling of corn, crushed kernels are passed through shakers and reels to screen out hulls and bran. The shakers are long flat frames on which nylon material is stretched. The reels are long, box-like revolving sieves enclosed with nylon. Nylon material used by Staley has been found to have better wearing qualities than silk and the tiny holes in



the cloth do not have the tendency to close as silk does when the silk fibers swell. Approximately 200 yards of nylon material, which comes in bolts 40 inches wide, is used each month by Staley.

### Goodrich Now Producing Koroseal Cordage

Koroseal cordage, made of the flexible synthetic developed in its laboratories, is announced by B. F. Goodrich Co. The cordage has many advantages when used in industrial applications or as clothesline, the company says: Made with 19 strands of low stretch cord rayon with high tensile strength and jacketed with a generous coating of white Koroseal, the product has all the good characteristics of the best quality cotton cordage of .150-inch diameter, plus a number of advantages. These the manufacturer lists as follows:

Tensile strength of 150-200 pounds; non-kinking and non-twisting; wipes clean with damp cloth; not necessary to take down; remarkable resistance to abrasion; no reduction in tensile after 200 hours water spray and weathering test at 125° F.; no significant change in characteristics after oven test at 48° F. for 48 hours; very slight shrinkage in water boiling test of 24 hours; withstands sub-zero weather if not abruptly kinked; ties and knots same as cotton cord; takes standard clothes pins; jacket withstands clinching or bending pressure with all types of hooks or fasteners. The product is merchandised in 50-foot hanks with 12 hanks to a box and 12 boxes to a shipping section. Hanks are continuous and connected so retailer can sell one or more at a time.

### Canada Gets Rayon Cord Quota

An export quota for the third quarter of 745,000 pounds of high-tenacity rayon has been established for Canada, the Civilian Production Administration has announced. At the same time an amendment has been added to Appendix II, List 15, of the rubber order, R-1, providing that Canadian manufacturers using tire-type high-tenacity rayon cord fabric or yarn may obtain material under the quota if their purchase orders are approved by the Canadian Rubber Controller.

Canada has not had a quota for high tenacity rayon from this country since the war ended, but a decrease of production of this type of rayon in Canada makes it advisable to reinstate the quota system. However, C. P. A. pointed out, the 745,000 pounds represents a ceiling and not a positive commitment.

Richard Pohlers, vice-president of the Simmons Co., has announced the selection of a new name for that organization's textile selling agency and its products. Effective Sept. 1, Rosemary Sales, of which Mr. Pohlers is general manager, will be designated as Simtex Mills. The new product name, Simtex, was chosen in order to combine all merchandise under a single designation which would be effective in maintaining sales acceptance and also identify the division's products with those of the parent company. In making known the change of name, it was pointed out that Simtex Mills will continue to distribute the same lines of merchandise handled by Rosemary. These include tablecloths, napkins, damasks, flannelettes, decorative and furniture fabrics, mattress tickings, bedspreads and work and sport shirts.



## THERE MUST BE SEED TO YIELD A HARVEST

And how that principle of nature has paid off for textile manufacturers seeking dependable supplies of paper!

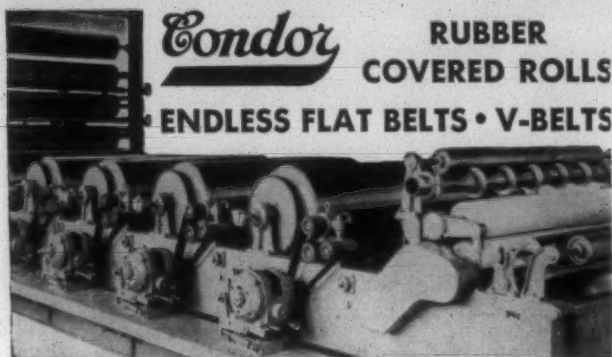
HENLEY strives for lasting customer-relationships of mutual trust. But they grow only from the seeds of acquaintanceship—seeds of experience with HENLEY practices—and seeds of confidence in satisfactory paper service.

Many of the most representative manufacturers in textile industries of the South have reaped—and are reaping—their harvest of systematic paper supply from such seeds!

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## Condor RUBBER COVERED ROLLS ENDLESS FLAT BELTS • V-BELTS

### For Textile Mills

Many textile finishing machines like the mercerizing range shown here use as original equipment Condor pull rolls, squeeze rolls, Condor Whipcord Endless Belts, which are especially suited for severe reverse turns, and Condor V-Belts. Replacements are nearly always Condor products because of their specific engineering and years of dependable service.

#### A COMPLETE CONDOR TEXTILE LINE

Transmission Belts	Acid Hose	Oilless Bearings
V-Belts	Fire Hose	Pat Eyes
Cone Belts	Vacuum Hose	Rub Aprons
Air, Water and Steam Hose	Textile Specialties	Rubber Covered Rolls
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with a proud past

**Ray Chemical Co.**

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TEXTILE OILS  
CHEMICALS  
AND SOAPS

### A Progress Report On Burlington Mills

(Continued from Page 28) rayon — a fiber not produced in the United States until 1911. As early as 1927, however, the consumption of rayon exceeded that of silk and the use of rayon first exceeded that of wool in 1938. This relationship has continued since that time with the exception of 1941. Since that year, however, the spread has been increasingly in favor of rayon.

The superior rate of growth of rayon among the textile fibers has been accelerated in recent years by the development of staple fiber which is a filament yarn cut to short lengths in the rayon yarn plants and then processed in the same manner as cotton and wool into longer lengths at spinning plants. This procedure results in a yarn of different characteristics and appearance than continuous filament yarn and a variety of weaves and patterns is produced from it which is not possible with continuous rayon or cotton and wool alone. Since staple fiber was first produced in this country in 1928, consumption has increased from 365,000 to 165,107,000 pounds in 1945 and in the latter year accounted for approximately 21 per cent of the total demand for rayon. As a result of its great utility and low cost, the consumption of staple fiber has risen 565 per cent since 1936. Tire cord also has played an important part in the increased use of rayon in recent years. In 1945 consumption was 187,000,000 pounds which compared with only 10,000,000 pounds in 1940. All of the major tire manufacturing companies are utilizing rayon tire cord in the production of heavy duty truck tires and eventually it will be used also on a large scale for passenger car tires.

The history of rayon within the space of a relatively few years is an effective demonstration that this synthetic product has been able to compete with the natural fibers despite a great amount of skepticism concerning the place of rayon in the textile field and a prejudice against its use especially in the earlier years of its development. With the cumulative experience of the past years, however, great improvements have been made in quality and dyeing characteristics and, in addition, the range of patterns, weaves and style effects is far greater than with cotton or wool. Rayon thus has distinctive characteristics and properties of its own so that the market has been widened constantly. It now has a wide variety of uses in the field of men's, women's and children's wearing apparel and in the household for draperies, upholstery, tablecloths, bedspreads, blankets and lamp shades. In addition to the improved quality, the extension of markets has been due to the development of new uses, the ability of the industry to produce dull as well as lustrous yarns and the favorable trend of prices in comparison with wool and cotton.

Because of these factors and the new uses being developed, it appears likely that rayon will continue to encroach upon the markets for wool and cotton and the demand eventually is expected to exceed the present rate of consumption.

### TEXTILE FINISHES

TEXTILE OILS  
HEAVY CHEMICALS

For Cotton, Rayons and  
Mixtures

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by a wide margin. The superior performance of tires made of rayon cord indicates that it will supplant cotton to a greater extent as larger supplies of rayon become available especially in view of the high level of cotton prices. Rayon generates less heat than cotton, is less subject to blowouts, and gives greater tire mileage. The growth trend of rayon also will be accelerated by the increasing popularity of staple fiber and the rising demand for men's suits and sports wear made of rayon fabrics. As a result of these developments, there is no indication that rayon consumption has reached a saturation point.

### Foreign Prospects

Not only are prospects favorable for the continued growth of rayon in the United States, but the management of Burlington Mills feels that there are very attractive possibilities in the foreign field. In the fiscal year ended Sept. 29, 1945, approximately nine per cent of the company's net profit represented the earnings of subsidiaries operating in foreign countries or in possessions of the United States. With the company's "know how" Burlington can be of real assistance in the formation of manufacturing companies outside the United States as has occurred in Canada since the beginning of the fiscal year on Oct. 1, 1945. In addition, companies have already been formed in Australia, Colombia, Cuba, England and Mexico. It is believed, moreover, that conditions will be favorable for continued expansion abroad. It is expected, therefore, that income derived from foreign operations will increase sharply within the next few years and will represent a far greater proportion of total earnings than the nine per cent ratio of the fiscal year ended Sept. 29, 1945.

Because of internal developments and the aggressiveness of the company in merchandising and expansion as well as its ability to develop new products through research, it is believed that Burlington Mills will continue to show a superior performance in the rayon industry. Undoubtedly the growth of earning power will be interrupted from time to time by unfavorable business conditions and increased costs will tend to reduce profit margins as long as O. P. A. regulations remain in effect. Nevertheless, as a result of the benefits expected to be derived from recent and future acquisitions in this and foreign countries and aided by the favorable trend in the rayon industry, earnings of Burlington Mills should remain at a high level. Furthermore, as the full benefits of the expansion program are realized, it is probable that net income will exceed the record now being established unless general economic conditions should deteriorate materially.

### Fabrics Put Under Adjustable Pricing

Coated and combined fabrics may be sold on an adjustable pricing basis by manufacturers, wholesalers and supply jobbers or industrial users, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This authorization, effective Sept. 16, 1946, is granted pending action by O. P. A. on requests for price ceiling increases from manufacturers because of further advances in the prices of textiles. Wholesalers and jobbers are given the same authority, so they may be able to recover their March 31, 1946, percentage mark-ups in the event of a price increase being granted manufacturers. Converters are not given the authority because they already can use the current cost of textiles in calculating their ceilings.

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Preparatory Machinery	Mules
Cards	Twisters
Combs	Winders
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Rovers	Washers
Spinners	Calenders
Singers	Carbonizers
	Dryers, etc., etc.

Also, complete mill units.

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CORN STARCHES, DEXTRINES, GUMS, CORN SUGARS & SYRUPS  
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made for us certainly  
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A durable, economical closet  
for Mills, Factories and all  
types of industrial installation



When installing No. 14  
closet trap must be  
set directly under bowl.

The Vogel No. 14  
has a vitreous china  
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is not frost-proof)

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## Sale of Japanese Raw Silk Draws Criticism

Action of the United States Commercial Co. in restrict-  
ing Japanese raw silk awards recently to only 2,260 bales,  
because of low bids, is under sharp attack in the industry.  
The U. S. C. C. had offered, at auction, 7,766 bales of raw  
fiber but awarded the smaller number because the govern-  
ment did not feel that it could accept the many low bids  
that were made. Using such terms as "arbitrary" and "un-  
dercover price fixing," silk men said that, by law, the Office  
of Price Administration is the only government agency  
permitted to fix prices and that, through the technicality of  
exercising the auctioneer's right of refusal, the U. S. C. C.  
was doing some price fixing of its own. It is believed that  
future sales will be conducted on the basis of fixed prices.

The Department of Commerce, acting on instructions of  
Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in the  
Pacific Theatre, and the United States Commercial Co.,  
will poll the American silk industry to ascertain the quanti-  
ties and types of Japanese silk sought for domestic con-  
sumption. A Tokyo dispatch reveals that a production goal  
of 273,700 bales of raw silk to be reeled in 1951 has been  
set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and pre-  
sented to the Cabinet for approval. A complete investiga-  
tion of the Japanese silk program has been ordered by Sec-  
retary of War Patterson, with particular reference to the  
activities of Peter Magagna, textile and silk advisor to  
S. C. A. P. in Japan. This action followed demands made  
by Mr. Magagna from Tokyo for a probe of the way U. S.  
C. C. and U. S. Testing Co. are handling the Jap silk pro-  
gram.

## Rayon Output Gains Despite Labor Troubles

Total domestic rayon shipments in August at 69,400,  
000 pounds were three per cent above July, and eight  
months' deliveries this year aggregated 555,300,000 pounds  
or ten per cent above those in the corresponding 1945  
period, states *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile  
Economics Bureau, Inc. Filament yarn shipments in August  
increased three per cent over the previous month. This in-  
crease was due to the larger deliveries of viscose-cupra  
yarn. In contrast, acetate yarn deliveries remained essen-  
tially at the July level because of the continuation of a  
strike at one acetate yarn plant. August staple fiber ship-  
ments at 16,000,000 pounds were 2½ per cent above July.  
Rayon stocks held by producers at the end of August  
amounted to 8,500,000 pounds of filament yarn and 2,000,  
000 pounds of staple fiber. Total filament yarn stocks were  
composed of 6,500,000 pounds of viscose-cupra and 2,000,  
000 pounds of acetate yarn.

In an article analyzing the trends of labor productivity  
and unit labor cost in the rayon producing industry from  
1939 to 1946, the publication states that in the first half of  
1946 unit labor was 29 per cent above 1942, while output per  
man-hour was 6½ per cent below 1942. Although unit  
labor cost in the 1940-1942 period was six per cent below  
the 1939 level, it has risen sharply in subsequent years. By  
1945 unit labor cost was 23 per cent above 1939 and 31  
per cent above 1942. In the first half of 1946 unit labor  
cost declined slightly, but was still 29 per cent above the  
1942 figure. Total rayon output per man-hour, on a stand-  
ard denier basis, reached a peak in 1942, subsequently de-  
clined from 1943 to 1945 and then partially recovered dur-  
ing the first half of 1946 to about the 1943 level. Despite



the increase this year, output per man-hour today is still 61½ per cent below the 1942 level. Similarly, the output per wage earner has decreased since 1942 in spite of the longer hours worked per week during the war. The output per wage earner during the first half of this year was nine per cent below 1942. It is believed, states the publication, that the principal reasons for the decline in rayon productivity, especially during the war period, were the large increase in the number of women employees and learners, as well as a high rate of labor turnover. These factors, together with a higher hourly wage structure explain the substantial increase in unit labor cost.

Hourly earnings of wage earners in the rayon and allied products industry have risen uninterrupted since 1939. This increase has resulted primarily from upward revisions in the basic wage rates, although overtime earnings during the war also contributed to this increase. But despite the decline in hours worked per week since the end of the war, average hourly earnings have continued to rise. By May this year, average hourly earnings in the industry were 102.5 cents or 59 per cent above the 1939 level of 64.6 cents. A similar rise in average weekly earnings has also occurred. In May this year, average weekly earnings amounted to \$40.43 as compared with a pre-war average of \$24.52 or an increase of 65 per cent. Related to the 1942-1945 war period average of \$36.90 per week which included considerable overtime premium pay, May weekly earnings were 91½ per cent higher.

An average of 48,300 wage earners were employed by the industry in 1939. After an increase to a peak of 54,300 in mid-1941, the number of wage earners employed declined until late 1945 when the number again began to increase. After the end of the war, employment rose sharply and by February, 1946, had reached an all-time peak of 59,700 persons. While the percentage of female to total employees in the rayon industry was 25 per cent in 1939, the percentage of female employees increased to over 35 per cent of the total during the war. Since last September, however, the percentage has rapidly returned to near the 1939 figure.

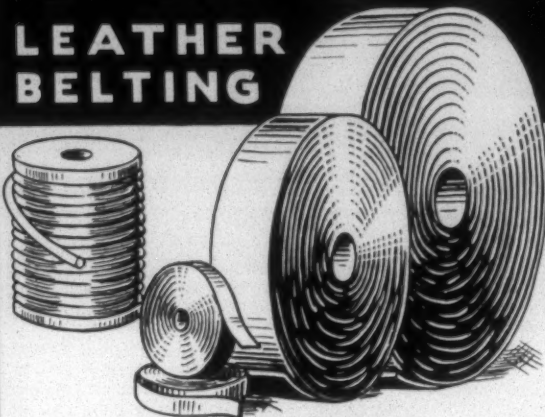
### Textron Stock Split To Be Considered

A special meeting of stockholders of Textron, Inc., will be held Sept. 30 at Providence, R. I., to vote on a two-for-one split of common stock. The meeting originally was scheduled for Aug. 15 but was postponed and is being called in place of the regular annual meeting. The stockholders will vote on a proposal to increase the present 1,700,000 shares of common stock to four million. The shares would have a par of 25 cents, two of which would be issued for each share of the present common, par 50 cents, now issued and outstanding or issue of which has been authorized.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1946, Textron Incorporated's consolidated net earnings, not including Nashua Mfg. Co. or Textron Southern, Inc., amounted to \$1,328,000, according to announcement made Aug. 14 by Royal Little, president of Textron. For nine months ending Aug. 2, 1946, preliminary estimates indicated net profits of over \$1,000,000 for Nashua Mfg. Co. and for nine months ending May 31, 1946, Textron Southern's operating subsidiaries, Gossett Mills and Chadwick-Hoskins Co., reported consolidated net earnings of \$1,189,000, Mr. Little said.

## PAGE

### LEATHER BELTING

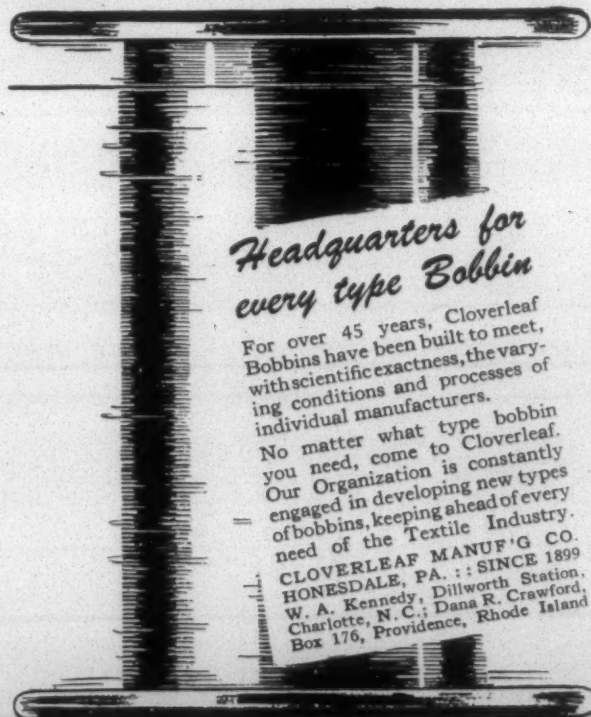


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## New Horizons For Textile Education

(Continued from Page 30) future. They are revising and rewriting courses, revamping curricula, securing machinery for their laboratories, getting acquainted with the manufacturers in our area. But once a good man is appointed to the staff, how can we keep him from going stale, from drifting into the groove that is the lot of many teachers? We are using two methods. First, by becoming involved in research a man must keep on his toes, and all of our staff members are engaged in research in one form or another. Second, by keeping up old contacts and making new ones throughout the industry, teachers of textiles can keep abreast of the latest developments. Our staff members are encouraged to attend technical meetings and participate in them, to travel to the shops of the various machine builders, and to visit mills of all types. During the past year, two of us visited German and British textile plants as members of the Technical Intelligence Industrial Commission, and a third member flew to Australia and back to inspect the woolen industry of that country.

Another benefit we are deriving from our foundation, perhaps equal in value to the financial aid, is the intense personal interest and moral support that these industrial leaders are giving to our school. They are always ready to give counsel and advice on problems of the school; in fact, the key men of the North Carolina industry comprise an unofficial "advisory committee" with whom we meet several times a year.

Can the textile industry absorb all of the graduates that will soon be turned out by textile schools? Actually, we have reason to believe that the annual demand is increasing. Several progressive manufacturers operating large plants have stated that all replacements in the foreman class in their plants must be textile graduates. Recently a professor of psychology at North Carolina State College, making an intensive study of the quality of leaders in a large Southern textile organization, gave comprehensive tests to a group of 66 foremen. He was startled to find that the general intelligence level of the group was below that of the average person. Technically-trained men in those positions would undoubtedly reflect their ability in more effective operations and lower costs.

The day when a department head is chosen because he is big enough to lick everyone else in his room is passing. There is need for more highly trained men in all branches of the industry. Moreover, manufacturers are now, for the first time, willing to pay textile graduates well, and this is undoubtedly attracting large numbers of students to the schools.

But all of the textile schools are examining themselves critically, and the programs of several of them are, like ours, being stimulated by financial and personal interests from the industry. The trend is a healthy one, and I earnestly believe that before long a steady stream of better and more highly trained textile graduates will be ready and competent to take their places in an industry that is keeping pace with the scientific developments of the times.

## Prices On Cottons Refigured Every Two Weeks

After this month, monthly cotton textile prices will be based on the average of raw cotton prices in a two-week period, instead of a monthly average of market prices, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The decision



was reached after a series of conferences with cotton textile industry representatives who urged that prices be based on cotton costs closer to the date the prices go into effect.

Under the newly revised price control law, prices for major items of cotton textiles are required to cover either the current market price or parity price of raw cotton, whichever is higher, plus an allowance for conversion costs and a reasonable profit. Cotton textile prices were revised Aug. 5 to conform to this requirement, as up to that time only the parity price of cotton had to be considered. The law necessitates periodic revision of textile prices because of the fluctuation of raw cotton prices.

Industry representatives based their request for the two-week period on the fact that the Department of Agriculture issues an official crop estimate on the eighth of each month during the marketing season. After that date raw cotton prices may vary considerably from those preceding the crop estimate.

The National Wage Stabilization Board has approved for price increases five cents per hour of the eight cents an hour wage increases recently granted by cotton and rayon textile mills in the Northern and Southern regions.

Although the decision approves for textile manufacturers as a basis of ceiling price increases under the revised Bankhead-Brown amendment of the Price Control Act only five of the eight cents an hour increases which have been granted to the employees of a large number of the Northern and Southern mills, it is so much better than the original proposals on which the board voted that spokesmen for textile groups, while obviously disappointed that the full eight cents was not approved, nevertheless felt they had gotten as much as could be expected in the present situation.

Representatives of textile manufacturers' associates estimated that the proportion of the wage increase approved by the board for price purposes will amount to an average increase in ceilings of cotton textiles of from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, since it will be applied on the new ceilings which become effective as a result of the poundage increases in carded and combed goods. Had the full eight-cent increase been granted for price purposes on the basis of ceilings existing on Aug. 5, the average increases would have been from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, it was estimated, but the higher ceilings resulted from the poundage increase lowers the general average of the increase necessitated by the higher wage rates.

Procedures applicable to industry advisory committees have been revised to comply with the new Price Control Extension Act of 1946, O. P. A. has announced. The revision became effective Aug. 23. As required by the new law, the revised procedures add to the functions of these committees the right to petition for decontrol of commodities subject to price control, and to petition for price adjustments in accordance with new manufacturers' pricing standards under Section 6 of the new act. These petitions must be developed and submitted in accordance with regulations which will be prescribed for decontrol actions by the Price Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for price adjustments by the administrator.

Petitions for decontrol are made the exclusive jurisdiction of the decontrol division of O. P. A. in the case of non-agricultural commodities, and to exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture in case of agricultural commodities.

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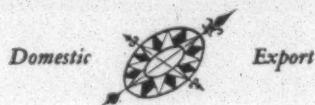
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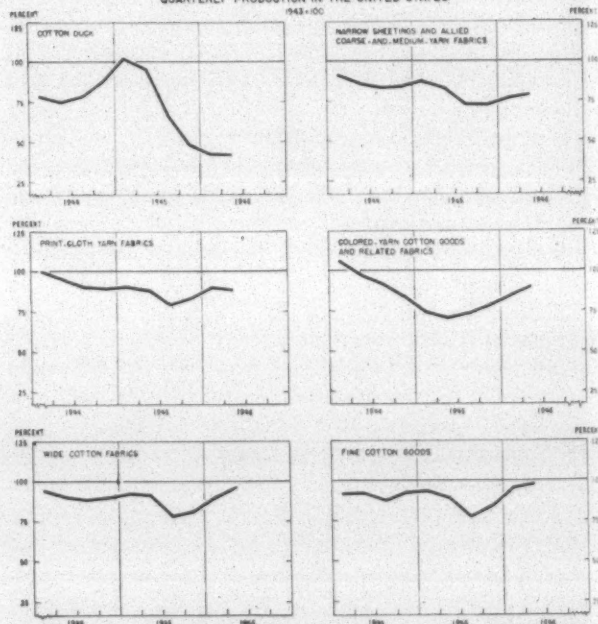
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## Cotton Goods Market

The Worth Street market in New York City bided its time during the first two weeks of this month, waiting, as has many times been the case, for action from the Office of Price Administration. Prices reflecting wage increases granted recently were said to be just around the corner, but September's first fortnight saw no activity along this line.

Considerable discussion by the trade was devoted to the question of whether the new prices would be granted on a cents-per-pound basis or a percentage rise per yard basis. It was declared that this decision as to method of pricing would be an important one, since it could mean a difference of as much as one-half of one per cent spread between the two methods.

QUARTERLY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES



The rising of cotton continues to excite comment. Market sources say that an unhealthy condition exists when the fiber stays beyond 36 cents. Not only does it give competitive fabrics an opportunity to move in on cotton, but the high price of cotton eventually may lead to a drop which would spell disaster. A number of buyers currently are figuring the relative cost of synthetic substitutes for cotton weaves, and considering the possibility of adapting production to synthetics should cotton remain at its present high level and synthetic production be in better supply.

A total of 2,296 million yards of cotton broad woven fabrics (except tire fabrics) was produced in the United States during the second quarter of this year—one per cent more than during the first quarter.

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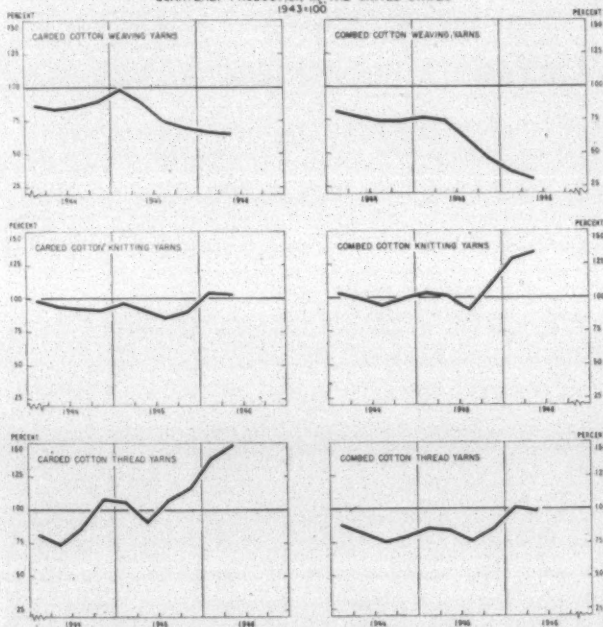
# Cotton Yarns Market

Buyers in the Philadelphia cotton sale yarn market, hearing that wage adjustments would be effective in ceilings by Sept. 19, immediately made preparations to place orders.

While most spinners now refuse to sell more than 15 or 30 days ahead, there are a few mills which are accepting future business for intervals longer than four weeks.

The Department of Agriculture has forecast a 1946 cotton crop of 9,171,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, based upon conditions prevailing Sept. 1. This estimate compared with 9,290,000 bales forecast a month previously, and with the 1945 crop of 9,015,000 bales. Production for the 1935-44 period averaged 12,553,000 bales a year.

QUARTERLY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES



Cotton consumed during July included 729,958 bales of lint, compared with 792,661 during June and 672,973 during July, 1945. Consumption during the 12 months ending July 31 included 9,166,060 bales of lint, against 9,567,932 for the previous corresponding period. Cotton spindles active during July numbered 21,985,298, compared with 21,942,878 during June this year and 22,029,282 during July, 1945.

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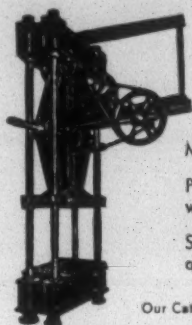
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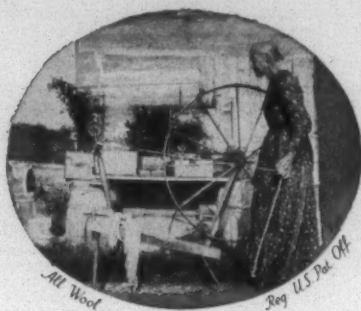
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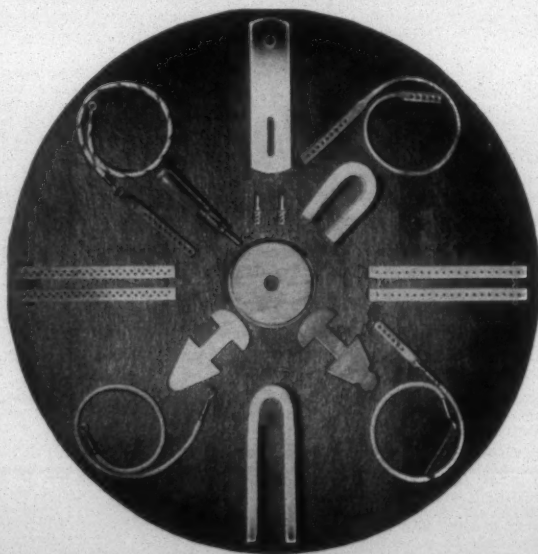
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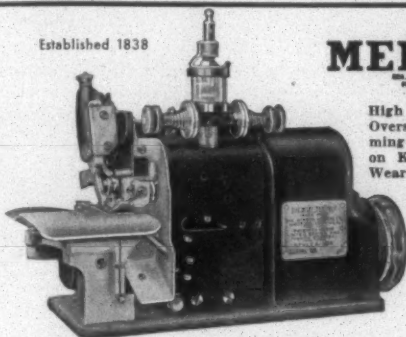
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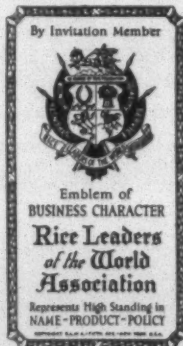
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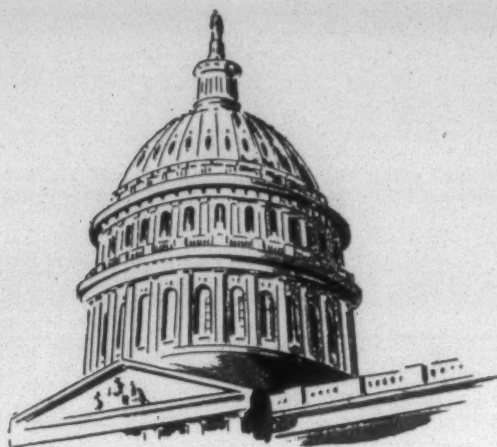
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# WATCHING

# WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



HIGH COST OF JOBLESS BENEFITS, when the country's back-log of work is at an all-time peak and total unemployment is officially placed at only 2,270,000, will cause an effort early in the next Congress to strike out abuses under existing unemployment compensation laws. A total of 1,700,000 veterans are drawing such payments at \$20 a month, or \$34,000,000, which for the 52 allowable weeks is \$1,768,000,000. Payments by the states are fluctuating, but will probably approximate the payments to veterans for the year, and make an aggregate in excess of 3 1/2 billion for the year. With jobs plentiful, wages high, and demand for workers far exceeding applicants, the situation is becoming a major national scandal, with many aspects of a racket, and an indefensible waste of Federal and state funds when taxes are being held at full wartime levels.

Shifts in jurisdictional authority of Congressional committees under reorganization will affect practically all business legislation except taxes and transportation. A covert move shaping up to nullify the changes except for salary increases and retirement benefits as soon as Congress meets will meet with stout opposition from Senator Byrd, who heads the Senate Rules Committee, through which the changes must pass. He says the reorganization must stand.

Congress under the new reorganization law has decided to regulate lobbyists, which means the pressure groups will not find easy going hereafter. Lobbyists must register, tell who they are, who they represent and where their money comes from, under penalty of fine, jail or both. New law applies to telegram and postcard bombardments that have swept in from secret, mysterious, fly-by-night groups when Congress faced complex issues or class legislation. Hardest hit will be the C.I.O. and Communist groups. Thirty-five states now have similar lobby control laws.

Old practice of the Administration writing a budget and pressuring Congress to rubber stamp it goes out the window under the new reorganization law. Congress will write its own estimates of taxes coming in and how much will be spent. Under the law Congress is in a fair way to recapture some of its powers purloined by the New Deal, and scrap the practice of rubber stamping Administration bills.

Low ebb of Congress in legislative independence and public esteem arises essentially in the 14-year old concept that majority leaders are agents of the White House rather than Congressional spokesmen. Majority leadership in both branches has descended to supine plugging for what a President wants, twin brother of rubber stamping and surrender to pressure groups.

Mr. Truman was strong enough to defeat a House member in a Missouri primary, but several of his primary victories are in spots where party nomination is tantamount to November defeat. Of 258 House

members who voted to over-ride the Truman veto of the Case Bill, 167 have been renominated, and only nine defeated, in the primaries of 33 states.

Speaker Rayburn broke House precedent to sidetrack Rep. Domengeaux (D., La.), author of the resolution to investigate campaign expenditures, as chairman of the committee. He named three majority members dependent in part or in whole in C.I.O. support for re-election, and two minority members who say they will not serve. His action created the sharpest party discord, and aroused talk of a "coalition" candidate for speaker in the next House.

Serving C.I.O. may be a precarious occupation in the next Congress. The biggest political dud of the year is the attempted C.I.O. purge of House members it doesn't like. So far four members say they were defeated by C.I.O. opposition, and three members defeated because of its support. Primary returns show definitely C.I.O. does not have anything like the political power it claims, and there's a lot of bluff in it.

Some provisions of the vetoed Case Labor Bill are badly needed in adjusting present management-labor problems, says N.L.R.B. Member Gerald Reilly in voluntarily retiring. Under the one-sided set-up, he implies, no employer wants to take the risk of combatting labor's demands, and the unions have a power over them equivalent to blackmail.

Growing stagnation in the private investment field, when expanding production and facilities are most needed for high employment and high national income, is getting the attention of the tax committees of Congress. Pressures are increasing for tax revision, and this will come up the first thing in January.

A.F.L. is entering the campaign in a high-powered drive for its friends, Republican or Democrat, and to defeat those who played C.I.O.'s game in this Congress. It resents C.I.O.'s Communist alliances, and all of ten years' bitterness is flaming. It believes C.I.O. allies are doing irreparable injury to labor's cause and the interests of workers.

The bureaucrats are maneuvering to retain all price controls possible, even with lifted ceilings. The new law continues them on the payroll for a year, and keeps an agency going, even though only as useful as rhythmic dancing in Civilian Defense.

## COMPARE

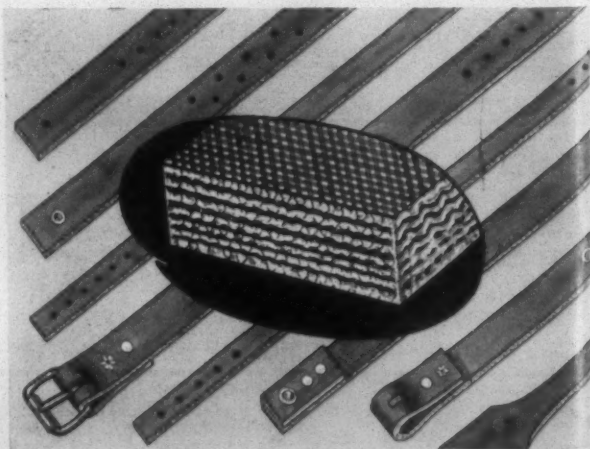
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- Progress Reports of Benefits Obtained
- Recommendations to Improve Lubrication
- Lubrication Schedules and Controls
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TUNE IN THE MOBILGAS PROGRAM — MONDAY EVENINGS, 9:30 E.D.T. — NBC